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PROCEEDINGS
of the
VERMONT
Historical Society



Vermont and the Slavery Question
Financing Ethan Allen Vermont Letters. *A Series*
The Great Seal of Vermont The Bookshelf
The One Hundredth Annual Meeting

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

Montpelier Vermont

MARCH

1938

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Proceedings
of the
VERMONT
Historical Society



Montpelier Vermont

1938

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Editorial plans for the year include the publication of important diaries and journals of historical and social significance. In addition, manuscript material relating to various aspects of the economic growth of the state will be published. The usual departments will be continued if they seem to be interesting to our readers.

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P V H S
Proceedings of the
Vermont Historical Society
1938

NEW SERIES

MARCH

VOL. VI No. I

VERMONT AND THE SLAVERY
QUESTION

By CHARLES E. TUTTLE, JR.
Columbia University Library

Dean Siebert's scholarly and valuable study of the slavery question as it affected Vermont answers definitely a number of important and perplexing problems which have been raised at various times concerning the actual and not legendary phases of Vermont's reactions to pre-slavery doctrines and proposals in the momentous pre-Civil War days. In view of the importance of the book it seemed best to give it more extended discussion than could be offered in the usual review; and Mr. Charles E. Tuttle, Jr., who has himself made a special investigation of the questions indicated, was invited to discuss the book and its significance in the general field of the topic. Editor.

VERMONT'S ANTI-SLAVERY AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD RECORD. By WILBUR H. SIEBERT. 113 pp. Illustrations—Map of Underground Railroad in Vermont, Seven Photographs of Operators, Three Photographs of Stations. Index. Columbus, Ohio. The Spahr and Glenn Co. 1937. \$2.75.

Topsy: Stop Miss Feeley; does dey hab any
oberseers in Varmount?

Miss Ophelia: No, Topsy.

Topsy: Nor cotton plantations, nor sugar factories, nor darkies, nor whipping, nor nothing?

Miss Ophelia: No, Topsy.

Topsy: By golly! *de quicker you is gwine de better den.*

MR. SIEBERT'S recent study, *Vermont's Anti-Slavery and Underground Railroad Record*, makes it plain that Topsy was right. Vermont in pre-Civil War days was a welcome haven to many a runaway Sambo, Quimbo, and Dinah who sought its hospitality. But more than that, the state as a unit carried the antislavery struggle beyond her borders till its very name in the South came to be a byword expressing, in the words of the Georgia Legislature of 1857, "the maniac ravings of hell-born fanaticism." Mr. Siebert's book, as its title indicates, presents this antislavery record through organized societies, newspapers, state and national legislatures, and the Underground Railroad. To tell the high lights of this fascinating story together with some possible additions and interpretation of the facts is the purpose of this article.

Resistance to slavery seemed to be an instinct present at Vermont's frontier beginnings. In 1777, Captain Ebenezer of the famous Allen family nipped the rear guard of Burgoyne's retreating troops near the Bouquet River. Among the captured prisoners was Dinah Mattis, a Negro slave, whom Allen forthwith freed because it was "not right in the sight of God to keep slaves." Only two months later in January, 1778, when the State Constitution had gone into effect, Dinah Mattis would have been a free woman on Vermont soil without grace of a deed of emancipation. The Constitution which would have freed her is the first general emancipation act passed on the continent of North America. Nor was it a philosophical generality of the sort found in the Declaration of Independence. Vermont legislators meant business. In 1786 a law was in effect fining any person one hundred pounds who carried a Negro out of the state to sell. With typical frontier justice it provided that the fine be paid not to the state but to the injured Negro.

Our forefathers' love of liberty is, of course, an old story to most Vermonters, but it may be surprising to learn that a Negro took advantage of this free frontier atmosphere and became one of the most prominent men in the state. It is gratifying to see printed in Mr.

Siebert's book the amazing story of Lemuel Haynes. Haynes was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, July 18, 1753, the illegitimate son of a white hired man and the pure Negro slave of a neighboring family. He first saw Vermont, romantically enough, as a volunteer under Arnold on the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga. After the war, with his neighbors' encouragement, Haynes studied for the ministry. He married a white girl in 1783 and in 1785 was officially ordained in the Congregational Church. Two years later he accepted the offer of a parsonage at West Rutland, where he was destined to win fame as preacher, controversialist and author—a mulatto minister to a white congregation for over thirty years.

Haynes was a remarkable man in his own right. Under his administration the parish tripled in size. He was appointed field missionary by both the Connecticut and Vermont missionary societies. Middlebury College gave him the degree of Master of Arts. Prominent men liked to honor him. Royall Tyler, Chief Justice of Vermont, playwright, poet, journalist, certainly one of the brilliant intellects of the day, was his particular friend. In 1814, when a delegate from Vermont to the General Association of Connecticut, Haynes delivered a sermon to an audience including eighty ministers. Doctor Timothy Dwight, then President of Yale, is said to have been moved to tears.

On two other occasions Haynes' name was broadcast beyond the state. The Ballou affair demonstrates his natural aplomb and readiness in debate. Hosea Ballou was a part of the movement away from the strict iron-clad Calvinist religion that swept over New England in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; this movement was most apparent in the growth of Unitarianism. In 1805 he was preaching his Universalist version of the new freedom in Woodstock, Hartland, Bethel and Barnard. One Sunday Ballou substituted at Rutland, and after his sermon gave Haynes a chance to reply. The extemporaneous speech Haynes delivered became a famous document to confute the doctrines of Universalism. It went through six American editions in two years and finally through more than twenty, including some in Great Britain. The notorious Boorn trial at Manchester again gave Haynes a national reputation. Haynes was spiritual adviser to Stephen Boorn, and his account of the trial, written in a concrete narrative style, was a contemporary best seller.

That Haynes was a Negro gives him significance in a study of Vermont's antislavery record. All accounts of his appearance empha-

sized the African cast and color of his countenance. Yet these characteristics would be forgotten after fifteen minutes of conversation with him or even while sitting as a member of his congregation. There is the key to the importance of Lemuel Haynes. He was, according to the *Colored American* for March 11, 1837, the "only man of *known* African descent who has ever succeeded in overpowering the system of American caste." Haynes, then, is important in a study of the psychological reasons underlying race prejudice in America. It was in Vermont that he found refuge as did many another political or religious black sheep. He was an actual example of what radical abolitionists were to consider all Negroes—a white man with a black skin, and an example, doubtlessly inspiring to the generation growing up which was to take an active part in the Abolitionist cause.

Mr. Siebert does not neglect the story of organized formal movements within Vermont aiming toward the alleviation of slavery. He gives a fairly complete picture of both the Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies. The state presents on a miniature scale a sad picture common to the whole country in the first half of the nineteenth century. These two societies, each with the same idea of helping the Negro, were at each other's throats. It seems to be the rule in reform movements that the radical leaders hate their less purge-minded brethren with a greater hate than they honor the exponents of the system they attempt to destroy. Thaddeus Stevens in 1866 would have liked to see Andrew Johnson dangling from the sour apple tree reserved for "Jeff" Davis. Vermont antislavery reform was no exception. The Anti-Slavery group inspired by Garrison gave no bouquets to the older, more conservative Colonization clique.

Both societies, however, had an honorable record in Vermont. The Colonization group founded in 1819 was the first state organization in America. On the list of its officers alone in 1827 appear the names of Van Ness, Butler, Galusha, Buck, White, and Seymour, all of whom served either as Senator or Governor in the course of their careers. By 1857 it had contributed \$31,000 to the National Society, paid the expenses of six hundred emigrants to Liberia, sent over four hundred volumes to the school and public library in Monrovia, besides aiding in the purchase of territory. Backed by the clergy and less ardent reform element in the state, it continued to function and issue reports as late as 1868. The Anti-Slavery Society for its part was second in order to only Massachusetts on the roll of

state organizations. Of a more secular nature than its rival, it was, after 1830, more active in getting speeches delivered, collecting money, and keeping the issue constantly before the people. Anti-Slavery, rather than Colonization, rode the crest of the reform wave in Vermont which swept the whole Country during the thirties and forties.

In retrospect, it is plain to see that both Societies were on marshy ground. Colonization, attempting to avoid sectional friction, side-stepped the realistic issue that the South's largest capital investment was in slaves which she would not free on any basis of sacrifice of her own interests; neither would she consider purchase of her slaves by the North. Despite statistics, removal of all Negroes in the United States would have been impossible. Liberia was just another Utopia. On the other hand, the Abolitionists' program of immediate freedom, when it did come, proved to be the greatest crime committed against the Negro. Abolitionists blindly refused to recognize a race problem and did not realize that freedom suddenly granted rather than gradually earned is a calamity. The bitter struggle of the two societies in Vermont, however, shows clearly the various impulses at work to help the slaves.

Inoculated with the virus of reform, even dull legislative proceedings became exciting. The keynote to the action of Vermont's representatives at Washington was consistency. They were eternally opposed to any action, direct or indirect, which smacked of the interest of slave holders. Senator Bradley in 1805 introduced the bill which finally abolished the slave trade. Any move to gain additional slave territory brought Vermont's representatives to their feet shouting. Admission of Missouri, Texas and Arkansas was fought to the last ditch. Their clashes with the southern champions led to some exciting scenes on the floors of Congress. On December 18, 1837, Senator Swift presented a petition against slavery adopted by the Vermont Legislature. That December, the Senate had been flooded with similar petitions from individuals and societies. But this was different. An uproar followed. Finally, Calhoun took the floor and said in part:

A great step has been taken in the progress of events. I have never heard that the resolutions in question have been passed by the Vermont Legislature, but I might have anticipated as much . . . Vermont has struck a deep and dangerous blow into the vitals of our Confederacy.

Calhoun's perturbation was caused by the fact that to deny this petition reception and debate would have exploded his own state's rights theory, since it was the memorial of a sovereign state. Swift made the patriotic gesture of moving that the papers be laid on the table without printing. Their immediate purpose was thus accomplished and a crisis avoided.

State politics in these years were largely occupied with the slavery issue. It was rather an odd situation. Everyone was opposed to slavery, but political pressure kept many in line with the Whig or Democratic party. The pure as snow Anti-Slavery Group, whether at the moment Liberty Men, Barnburners, or Free Soilers, had only the satisfaction of throwing elections into the legislature, since neither major party could count on a majority. In 1852 the impossible occurred. The election, as usual, was thrown into the legislature and at the end of twenty ballots, John Robinson, Democrat, with the help of Free Soilers, was elected Governor. There had been no Democratic Governor in Vermont for twenty-five years, and there never has been one since. Wonders are wrought by the crusading spirit. The electorate which was making the Anti-Slavery party a force in state politics, however, should have had little complaint as to the activity of successful Whigs. Finally, in 1854 even they failed to swallow the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Abolitionists were in supreme command. Their myriad laws and resolutions so incensed Southerners that the Georgia Senate of 1857 passed the following act:

Resolved, that his Excellency President Pierce be requested to employ a sufficient number of able-bodied Irishmen to proceed to the State of Vermont and dig a ditch around the same and float the thing into the Atlantic.

Recent proposals merely to cede the state to Canada exhibit humanitarian advances in the last three-quarters of a century. Mr. Siebert's history of this period shows that before all arguments were silenced by the cannon at Fort Sumter, Vermont's position was clear. Her representatives at Montpelier had ceaselessly spoken, voted, and acted for the antislavery cause.

To many of us the antislavery movement and the Underground Railroad Movement are practically synonymous. Congressional speeches or Societies' reports soon flag the interest, but the idea of a man-hunt thrills us all. It is obvious that this is the section of his theme on which Mr. Siebert has done most research. Since there has been very little published on the subject, he has culled his material

directly from letters of the operators or their descendants with credible results. Breaking the law has its own appeal; the added spiritual glow of rescuing a hunted human being from wicked slaveholders doubled the thrill of suspense. The Underground Railroad was an adult game of hide-and-seek where liberty hung in the balance. Breaking the law for liberty was a game Vermonters had played since the price was set on Ethan Allen's head.

Many prominent men took part in this clandestine business, including Rodney V. Marsh of Brandon, Lawrence Brainerd of St. Albans, Joseph Poland, and Colonel Jonathan Miller of Montpelier. It was the one phase of Vermont's antislavery fight carried into contemporary literature. Most Vermonters are already aware of the stories in Rowland Robinson's *Out of Bondage*. Robinson's father was an active antislavery leader in the state, and he himself could remember some of the scenes he describes. Two of the most famous antislavery plays ever produced also made use of Vermont's reputation as free soil. Dramatizations of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* always contain Yankee characters who express (usually humorously) their willingness to help any slave to freedom. Another play, *Neighbor Jackwood* by John Townsend Trowbridge, based on the author's experiences in Wallingford the summer of 1854, was a protest against the Fugitive Slave Act and the tragedy of mixed blood. Popular in its own day, the scene is laid in Vermont with Vermont characters. According to Mr. Siebert's investigation, Vermont deserved her fame as a haven for runaways. Six hundred Negroes were handled by one agent alone in Norwich off of the main line. Traveling gentlemen of dark complexion found courteous service, free passes, and good accommodations on their way to Canada through Vermont.

Even in Vermont, however, it was not always smooth sailing for the antislavery cause. Although the ballot proves that a large majority favored some method of attack on the particular institution, certain elements in society, as elsewhere in New England, were disposed not to agitate the question. In Vermont the elements that fervently agreed on this point were otherwise strange bedfellows. Their main recruits were disgruntled Democrats, and some among the comparatively wealthy and firmly conservative, who were not disposed toward politics in terms of office for themselves, but who doubtless voted the Whig ticket. The last group became more prominent in the later years of the struggle, centering their forces in congregations of socially prominent city churches. Two incidents will serve to

show what pressure these groups were able to apply. Doubtless more famous is the riot caused by the attempt of the humanitarian Samuel J. May to speak at Montpelier in October, 1835. On two successive evenings rotten eggs and stones outweighed the arguments of free speech and abolitionists. Mr. Siebert for the first time has collected all the available information in regard to the affair and its reactions within the state. Less violent but equally significant was the forced resignation of Joshua Young from the Unitarian Church at Burlington. Young, who was devoted to John Brown, attended his funeral at North Elba in the Adirondacks. The family asked him to perform the last rites. Young consigned the moldering body to the grave with the following text:

I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is made up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day.

The choice of text proved hardly a happy one when six prominent families in his parish immediately retired. They, together with a large number of the congregation, considered Brown a felon and traitor and consequently subjected Young to a strict social ostracism for his tribute. At length he resigned, victim to some degree of anti-abolition persecution.

Despite these two incidents it is evident that antislavery was the pervasive feeling in the state. Mr. Siebert has given a thorough record of how this impulse organized societies, directed legislators, and aided fugitives. But what created the impulse? In a day when historians are forever crying economic determinism two solutions are open. Vermont with the rise of Merino sheep and other native industries was the most whole-hearted exponent of protective tariff in the Union. In coming to blows with the South over tariff policies, some of the bitterness might have been carried over to the antislavery struggle. Another possible influence was the Free Soil question. In the thirties and forties especially, Vermonters were migrating to the north central states by thousands. The desire to keep this land open and free from competition of slave labor might have given those who stayed at home additional reasons for opposing the South.

The true springs of Vermont's resistance, however, are deeper and less tangible. They are most briefly expressed in another favorite phrase of the historian, "climate of opinion." Vermont's tradition has always nurtured a love of liberty. It is a part of the same incen-

tive which made Vermont cast her electoral vote for William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate in 1832, and keep the secret society issue alive in state politics long after it was dead in the Union as a whole. Four famous men of the day offer more concrete evidence of this democratic atmosphere. William Lloyd Garrison, who edited his first paper in Bennington, said abolitionism was indigenous to the soil. Horace Greeley, after witnessing the rescue of a fugitive slave in Poultney, called the deed impromptu. Thaddeus Stevens, champion of free education, and Stephen Douglas, defender of popular sovereignty, paid tribute to their early Vermont environment as directing them toward ideals of liberty. In a study of the anti-slavery movement within her borders, Vermont emerges as a positive personality consciously proud of an independent spirit. Mr. Siebert's book is a welcome documentation of this record.



FINANCING ETHAN ALLEN

By JOHN ELIOT ALDEN

Springfield City Library, Springfield, Massachusetts

AS a footnote to the post-Revolutionary conflict in southern Vermont between New York and the Green Mountain State, a manuscript in the possession of the City Library Association of Springfield, Massachusetts, is of some value. The document, apparently written by Ethan Allen, was among the material willed to the City Library by David A. Wells, the economist. How it came into the possession of Wells as a part of his autograph collection is a matter of speculation alone.

(Document)

A Return of the Number & Rank of the Officers/and Soldiers under the Command of Col Eathan Allen/in Assisting the Sherriff of the County of Cumberland / from the 22^d of May to the 30th of May 1779 inclusive

N^o of Days

2 Capt	..... 8 at	24:
2 Captains	..... 9 at 5 Dollars per day	£27:
3 D ^o	..... 5	22:10
4 Subalterns	..... 9 at 4 Dollars	43: 4
5 D ^o	..... 5	30:0
52 privates	..... 8 at 20/	416:0
24 D ^o	..... 9	216:0
1 D ^o	..... 6½	6:0
33 D ^o	..... 5	165:0
34 D ^o	..... 4	136:0
35 D ^o	..... 3	105:0
17 D ^o	..... 2	34:0
19 D ^o	..... 1	19:0

1219:14
£1243:14

I do Certife that the above Return is Just & True

*Ethan Allen,
Commandant*

The incident in question is, of course, that of the arrest and trial at Westminster of Colonel Eleazer Patterson and forty-three others, in late May, 1779.¹ Under orders from Governor Chittenden, Allen had been detailed to engage "one-hundred able-bodied, effective men, as volunteers, in the county of Bennington" to assist the Sheriff of Cumberland County.² As Wilbur points out, in his biography of Ira Allen, "This was the last time that famous body, the original Green Mountain Boys, ever turned out."³

That Allen's company included more than one hundred men, as specified by the Governor's order, is evident: the nine hundred man-days possible were exceeded by a third again as many. Apparently the Boys were quite as willing to bear arms against York State men as against the British. The pay, furthermore, was not unattractive. A pound a day—or three and a third dollars, as the conversion of the amount appears in the return—was probably rather welcome. The cost of the expedition undoubtedly figured in the costs of the prosecution adjudged against the defendants: £1477—18—0.⁴

That this was not the end of the matter is seen from the fact that "As a reward for his invaluable service, Ethan Allen was, on the 3^d of June, created a Brigadier General, and the sum of 48s. lawful money *per diem*, was voted to each of those who had accompanied him . . . for the purpose of assisting the sheriff."⁵

1. Wilbur, J. B.: *Ira Allen, Founder of Vermont* (1928), I, pp. 130-131.

2. Hall, B. H.: *History of Eastern Vermont* (1858), p. 339.

3. Wilbur: *op. cit.*, I, p. 130.

4. *Ibid.*, I, p. 131.

5. Hall: *op. cit.*, p. 346.



VERMONT LETTERS. A SERIES

In this department from time to time letters will be printed which will range from casual comments on mere items of daily living long ago to accounts of historical and stirring events as seen by those forgotten historians, average men and women who were a part of what they saw and heard. Many of the letters will not be important in an historical sense; they will merely touch upon "the little things, the beloved and tender and funny and familiar things" which "beckon across gulfs of death and change with a magic poignancy, the old things that our dead leaders and forefathers loved, viva adhuc et desiderio pulciora." In this old state where family memories go back more than a century there are many such letters, and we shall be glad to see some of them. Careful copies will be satisfactory for our purpose. Editor.

1. In March 1864 General Grant was appointed general-in-chief of the Union armies, and the long struggle of the Wilderness campaign was to begin. The manner in which Vermont responded to the call for troops that preceded the campaigns of that memorable year is shown in this brief note sent to Senator Solomon Foot of Vermont by Secretary Stanton. The original holograph letter is in the possession of Mr. E. S. Marsh of Brandon, Vermont.

*War Department
Washington City,
Jany 7 1864*

Dear sir

Please accept my thanks for the pleasing intelligence conveyed in your note in respect to the patriotic & prompt action of your State in supporting their own government against treason & rebellion by filling up their quota of troops.

Yours truly

Edwin M. Stanton

2. Jonathan Stevens was probably in Panton when word came that a British force of about 10,000 men, most of them Wellington's

veterans, under Sir George Prevost and a naval force of sixteen vessels were on their way from the North to attack Plattsburg, which was the headquarters in the War of 1812 of the American army on the northern frontier. The British plans called for an invasion of New York. The American vessels, fourteen in number, held to their anchorage in Plattsburg bay under Commodore Thomas Macdonough. On September 11th, the British naval commander, Captain George Downie, expecting the British land force to drive the American fleet from its anchorage, attacked. He was killed within fifteen minutes, and two hours later his fleet surrendered. The land forces were having troubles of their own, and in the end the British forces abandoned their plan and retreated. What a Vermont "Yankey" did, saw, heard, and felt on that long ago September day is told in this letter he wrote to his brother one hundred and twenty-six years ago. The manuscript letter is in the Vermont Historical Society's collections. Our text is a faithful copy other than in the periods which have been entered with a view to making the letter more readable.

Dear Brother

With A weak & trembling hand I once more take pen in hand to inform you my family are well. as for myself I am on the recovery from a terrible fit of sickness which confined me to my bed for five weeks and for three weeks since am scarcely Able to walk to the nearest neighbours. I have Escaped with Life if no relapse occurs which was more than was Expected by those About me for some time. I am informed that Zebulon has received A Letter from you Desiring to be informed wither our family were Amongst the Vermont Volunteers at the investment of Platsburgh: they were. The men like a Christian turned the other side of his neck to his Enemy. they were Generous Enough to spare it for that time. my four oldest sons were there and in the Action and tis said behaved well. three of them returned covered with British Equipment which they took from the hands of the Vanquished. I must give you a short history of my own campaign as the Governor would take no Active part to turn out the Militia to Assist Gen. McComb tho repeatedly requested. Gen. McComb had twice desired him to call out the militia set-

ting fourth the consequence of Loosing so fine a park of Artillery and such Large Quantity of Provisions and other munitions of War. his answer was that the Constitution did not Authorise him to Order the Militia into Another State. our Election Day which was the 6th of Sept. was an Anxious Day on more Accounts than one knowing the Enemy had Arrived at Plattsburgh as we could hear the Cannon at different parts of the Day & rumour had Magnified their numbers to 20000 tho it was not generally thought they had more than ten. on that day Col. Fasset the highest U S officer in Vermont suggested to General McComb the propriety of making a general call in Vermont for Volunteers. the Plan Succeeded to a wonder. Expresses were Dispatched North East & South. the Express that came our way through Vergennes calld on Gen. Strong who acknowledgd the time had come to Defend our Liberty & Property that he would turn himself & use his Influence to induce others to do the same. this was in the afternoon of the 7th day. the Spirit seemed to have dropd from Heaven on all parties on that Day to turn our and Defend our rights. Panton people on this side of Dead Creek went on board a ferry boat and Arrivd at Burlington between twelve and one at night. the next Morning the 8th Day we Organized our Company by Choosing Officers for they too must be Voluntarily made as our Vermont Commissions wil not pass on the other side of the Lake. the Volunteers Gennerally made the Company Officers and they the field. the Command in Chief was given Gen. Sam. Strong of Vergennes. I see by looking over the back page (my Yesterdays Labour) that I had safe Arrived at burlington on the 8th same day. About ten oclock got on board sloop which Carried 3 & 400 of us to Peru [?] where we arrived at dusk having had Little wind all day. About midnight the next Sloop Arrived with A larger cargo And reported that they had Left more at burlington than were over then. this gave us fresh Courage for by the by we were the first that Crost & I did not know the fire of Patriotism had so universally spread. the 9th day we marched up to the fort 8 miles Drew Ammunition and such as had no Arms drew them.

Little Ceremony was Necessary for Any man who called himself A Volunteer from Vermont to Equip himself. Indeed they were glad to see us. the British had Possession of the Village. their Encampment was just out of Cannon shot North of the Village & they had been trying to cross Saranac river for A number of days. they had been kept on their side by the New York Militia the rifle men & a few companies of regulars. the Bridges & fords being well Guarded tho for myself I dont think thier Attacks were Serious but only to try Spirit of the Militia as they were not yet ready for a General Attack. they were at this time planting batteries & Getting on thier Artillery. they were obliged to work in the night to prepare there bomb battery for when Ever our People saw any of them in reach they were sure to get an 18 or 24 lb shot Amongst them. it has been ascertained by Deserters since that one of those shots kild 8 men one horse and took a wheel of the Carriage on which they were Drawing a heavy piece of Artillery. the day before our Arrival General McComb had Destroyed al the Barracks on the plain South of the fort for believing it to be Morally impossible for so few men as we had to keep so large an army from Crosssing so small A Stream and of such length. he concluded that when Ever they should be in Earnest they would Cross over & Attack him at all points & those barracks would have given Shelter till within a short distance of the fort. we of Course had to shift as we could for lodging & this night was very cold. about 3 or 4 Oclock at night we heard a smart firing from the river. immediately 2 sky rockets Ascended from the fort. I was standing by the fire with our General who had no better Quarters than the soldiers. he said that was the token for an Alarm and gave Orders to stand to our Arms. some confusion Ensued but we were at length paraded. in A short time news came the Attack was not from the Enemy but that one of our Capt with fifty men had Crossed over & had Attacked thrice his number and had routed them from where they were Entrenching within 300 yds of our fort Directly Across the river. on the 10th we were after drawing rations and refreshing ordered back about 4 miles to the mouth of the

Sammon [Salmon] river to incorporate with the troops continually Arriving and remain as an Army of reserves for all water Craft proved insufficient to cross the Volunteers as fast as they offered. we past that day Eating & drinking. at night slept well on a good haymow our Company having the use of A barn. on the Memorable 11th was up in Season and paraded to the bank of the Lake in plain sight of Cumberland head. our fleet was so far in the bay we could not see them. while we were Cooking and Eating we saw the British fleet heave around the point and had had Previously heard an increase of Cannonading at the fort. before we had well got through Eating an Express arrived from Gen McComb informing him that the Enemy had forced a passage about 4 miles up the river Desiring him to march to a village up Sammon river & support the New York Militia who were falling back. we Accordingly began our March had proceeded a little ways A second messenger from Gneral McComb desired Gen Strong to take the road back to the fort & thence up the river Direct. we accordingly Counter marched and took the road to the fort. the fleet were now Engaged for the Command of Lake Champlain a Command interesting to us who lived on her shores. all was doubt & anxiety. some parts of the road lay in plain sight of the fleet and some not. We had Proceeded perhaps 1 mile. Gen Strong Ordered Lieut Spalding to turn A waggon we were meeting and go to the fort and bring 12000 cartridges. Spalding desired me to Accompany him and Another neighbour: as I should then have A plain view of the fleet and get A ride instead of Marching through the mud. the waggon was turned by the point of the bayonet. we went on within About one mile of the fort. the Owner leap from the wagon & told us to Drive as there was no Authority to oblige him to risque his life to go to the fort for Powder. at this time the British had opened 7 batteries on our 3 little forts mostly bombs and rockets also paying of their demand as fast as Possible. all these cannon rattling was A new sight to me. all this last mile we could see our ship the ticonderoga made no fire till just as we got to the fort she wheeled & gave A broadside which brout down the

Colours of the *Confiance* the British frigate. the rest not long after followed suit. this was an hour in which the various feelings of my mind may have been felt by others but cannot be Discribed by Any for seeing our best Vessel lay mute hope was Almost ready to take flight. the sequel however raised my feelings Above any Other hour of my Life. Altho the bombs were bursting in all Directions they seemd as harmless as tho it was onely a game at ball or some Other Amusement. well we received our load returned met the troops in sight of the fort where we Expected to have been Eased from our Charge but was Mortified by being ordered to follow the first Regiment with our team & by thier taking A shorter road we got into the mud where we were Obligd to remain untill the whole Division had passed by which unlucky Accident Deprived me of the Opt of being Able to Say I had been in A battle. the troops went on and were soon informed that the Enemy were at a short distance. they immediately flanked out & soon met the Advance of the Enemy who after giving two fires surrendered having lost their Capt & 4 or five Others. Lord Wellington Wonderfull hero of Europe Appear no bigger than men to Yankeys. they all took to flight & had Gen Strong known the Ground & marched immediately for the fort I have no Doubt that we might had have made the whole that has Crossed Prisoners which was about 2000. the forts kept firing till night having Silenced the most part of the Enemy's guns. the last of all they fired A Federal salute gave 3 Cheers then the Music struck up Yankey Doodle thus ended the conflict with Governor Prevost who took leave of us that night without bidding us good by. we lay on the field of battle that night without Any cover. in the morning it rained very hard. I was unwell. our Division Crossed over to the Village saw the ravage of war to the fort found as many more Volunteers as composed our Division. the World was full of men. had the Governour been polite enough to have Lengthened his Visit 3 days longer I Presume he would have found Winter Quarters at Greenbush. his Precipitate flight saved my life for I should have stayed to have waited on him till too late to have reached home

which was all I was able to do as it was. the want of the least attention would [have] been of sereous Consequence to me. I think it time to Conclude my lenthly Epistle & Subscribe myself your friend & Brother.

Jonathan Stevens

Richard must tell you the rest

December 5th 1814

*My wife wishes to be remembered to you & family
To Benj. Stevens Canaan*



THE GREAT SEAL OF VERMONT

The memorial and report printed below tell the interesting story of the reason why and the manner in which the Great Seal of Vermont used from 1779 to 1821 was re-established in 1937. Editor.

MEMORIAL OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY RELATING TO THE SEAL OF THE STATE

To the General Assembly now in session:

THE Vermont Historical Society, at its ninety-ninth annual meeting, appointed the undersigned a committee to memorialize the General Assembly in respect to the Great Seal of Vermont.

The Committee calls attention to the memorial of a similar Committee, dated November 14, 1862, and printed in the Legislative Directory, in which the belief was stated that there was no law, resolution or order establishing the Coat of Arms and the Seal; and notes that, while the Coat of Arms was first established in the General Statute of 1862, page 788, the original seal had been accepted February 20, 1779, by resolution of the General Assembly. This fact was unknown in 1862, but was discovered in 1924, in the process of editing the State Papers, Vol. III, Journals and Proceedings I, page 59.

The Committee does not propose a change in the Coat of Arms, as established in 1862; it does request that the General Assembly now restore the Seal which it established in 1779.

The Committee, in view of the fact that the present seal is worn, and in need of repair or recutting, believes that it would be suitable, at this time, to put aside the present seal, which is characteristic of the Victorian era, and return to the original symbolic design, drawn by Ira Allen, and cut by Reuben Dean, the skilled silversmith of Windsor—a design thoroughly in keeping with the Revolutionary period, made by two Vermonters who were leaders in their respective fields—a design of simplicity, charm, and vigorous beauty.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the General Assembly will pass a law fixing and re-establishing as the Great Seal of Vermont that seal which was first accepted on February 20, 1779, and in use until 1821.

JOHN E. WEEKS
MARY G. NYE
JOHN CLEMENT

} Committee of the
Vermont Historical Society.

Montpelier, February 4, 1937.

To the Vermont Historical Society:

At the annual meeting of 1937 the President of the Society was authorized to appoint a committee to memorialize the General Assembly requesting the restoration of the original Great Seal of Vermont. Accordingly, President Spargo appointed John Weeks as chairman, and Mary G. Nye and John P. Clement as members of this committee.

A memorial was drawn up and presented in accordance with instructions. A copy of this memorial is attached herewith. The memorial is printed in the Senate Journal for April 3, 1937.

A bill was drawn to meet the requirements of the request and was introduced in the House of Representatives by its general committee, calling for an appropriation of three hundred dollars and placing the task of causing a new die to be made in the hands of the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs. The measure passed the House without opposition but met an adverse report in the Senate. However, after the situation was thoroughly understood, the Senate passed the bill, and it was approved by the Governor. It now stands as Act No. 1 of the Laws of 1937.

Soon after the close of the legislative session the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, Mr. Charles T. Pierce, acting in full accord with this committee, took steps to obtain the new die. Previous investigation had revealed that the seal of Harvard University was recut at the time of the Harvard Tercentenary in 1936 and that a thorough investigation had been made as to the qualifications of different die cutters here and abroad. It was believed that we could do no better than to take advantage of this investigation and satisfactory experience. Accordingly, Tiffany and Co., incidentally the makers of the die of 1862, were employed to make a die for the Vermont Seal.

Since the original die made in 1778 and accepted in 1779 is apparently lost, work had to be based on the most satisfactory impressions available. Fortunately, the Vermont Historical Society has numerous commissions and other documents bearing impressions of the first seal. From them two were selected, namely the Commission of James Whitelaw, Surveyor General, and the Commission of John Strong, Gamaliel Painter, and Abel Thomson as justices, and these two commissions were sent to Tiffany for examination. Large photographs revealed some features not hitherto known to exist.

Among other things they revealed the needles on the central pine tree and the wavy lines representing water at the base of the seal. Enlargement also revealed certain imperfections invisible in the small original seal. It was decided to make the new die of the same diameter as that of the seal of 1862 which is the customary size for seals of importance throughout the Country. It was also provided, and so expressed in the act, that the seal should be cut deeper than the original, thus carrying out the recommendation made by the General Assembly of 1779. By that means greater durability and sharper impressions could be obtained. A slight slant in the lines of the lettering was corrected.

Tiffany's draftsman produced three careful pencil drawings before obtaining one that was satisfactory. The third was approved by the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs and was also submitted for inspection to the technical member of the Harvard Committee on Seals, Mr. Pierre la Rose of Cambridge, Mass., who, after examining the drawing and the photographs, expressed his complete approval.

The work of cutting the die proceeded slowly. Eventually it was finished and proof impressions were made and submitted. These met with entire approval and orders were given to mount the die in a press with its counter. The technical difficulties of doing this seemed to be very great and great precision is required. The press with the die and counter mounted was finally received at the State House late in August 1937.

Several preliminaries had to be arranged before the seal could be put into commission. A special stand of sturdy Vermont maple was made and presented to the State by the Stoware Company and the press was bolted to its top. A platform bringing a document flush with the level of the counter was constructed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of curly maple. A proclamation announcing the commissioning of the seal was prepared and made ready for signature. A hammer of Vermont iron was forged by the Honorable Samuel R. Ogden of Landgrove and presented to the Governor and used in damasking the former seal.

The date selected for placing the seal in commission was October 26th which seemed appropriate because the record indicates that Ira Allen and Reuben Dean completed the original seal October 26, 1778. Accordingly, on October 26, 1937, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs met

in the executive chamber at 2 P. M. Your committee was represented by Mrs. Nye and Mr. Clement. A small group of others attended. The Governor stated briefly the object of the statute and first proceeded to the seal of 1862 which he then damasked as required by law, hitting both the die and the counter several sharp strokes with the hammer.

The Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs then read a brief statement, reciting the carrying out of the duties prescribed for him by law in preparing a die and counter of a restoration of the original seal. He thereupon presented it to the Governor. The Governor then placed his hand on the press and, using part of the wording of the subsequent proclamation, officially declared that the seal was placed in commission.

Immediately thereafter copies of the official proclamation were signed and sent to the governors of several states, the President and the Secretary of State of the United States and to historical societies and museums in Vermont.

The proof impressions of the new die, photographs of impressions of the original seal, and copies of the proclamation have been placed in the Vermont Historical Society. Governor Aiken deposited the press, in which are mounted the die and counter of the seal of 1862, in the custody of the Vermont Historical Society. Although damasked, so that no official impression is now possible, actual impressions showing the slight indentations can be made readily.

The general correspondence with Tiffany and others regarding all stages of the restoration will be placed with the Vermont Historical Society, except what is in the executive correspondence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. WEEKS
MARY G. NYE
JOHN CLEMENT

January 7, 1938



THE BOOKSHELF

THE OLD COUNTRY DOCTOR. An autobiography. By W. SCOTT NAY, M.D. 87 pp. The Tuttle Publishing Co., Inc. Rutland, Vt. \$3.00.

I expect that it is a good idea for the *Proceedings* of the Vermont Historical Society to take cognizance of the books being written in Vermont and to maintain a record of them. That being the case, *The Old Country Doctor*, by W. Scott Nay, M.D., out of the press of the Tuttle Publishing Company, should be included in the list. In fact, it has more of a natural right there than some of our other volumes done in Vermont, for its scene is the Vermont scene, and it adds another little brush stroke, rather unique, to the canvas on which, in various ways, we are building up a picture of the state. It is readable, for it is a simple, human document, written by a man qualified to do it; and when it first reached the book-stalls, I pushed through its almost too few pages from cover to cover with no other motive than that I found it interesting and revealing.

Doctor Nay is a country physician whose life has been spent almost in its entirety in the Mansfield district of Jericho and Underhill. The book is about himself and his intimate contacts with the little rustic world about him, a typical hill and dale region on the map of Vermont. At the time of writing the book, which takes us sketchily from the "gid-dap" to the self-starter days, he was eighty-five years old. This in itself is not sufficient justification for writing a book, even one that has fewer pages than the author himself has years, but Doctor Nay has a more diversified assortment of ingredients in his little black bag from which to concoct a salutary compound of literary herbs than that of mere age. In the very beginning, as a boy, we note that he had intellectual stir enough and vigor of character enough to strike out and obtain for himself an education. It was an education that brought him out of the medical college of the University of Vermont in 1873. Doubtless it was the same intellectual stir and native stoutness of fibre that prompted him later to project himself beyond the ruts of his Jericho hills to take an active interest in and part in the larger professional, civic and social life of his state, and once, indeed,

to run away from home to Dorchester, Mass., with the forlorn hope of achieving more in a larger and more teeming puddle. He has been secretary of the Vermont Board of Medical Registration since its organization and is the oldest secretary in time of service in the United States. He represented his town in the legislature in 1900, and was Grand Master of Masons in Vermont, 1900-1901. Twice he has been president of the University of Vermont Medical Alumni Association. One may assume that such a man is competent to observe, reflect, and, enriched by years, to select from the intricate mosaic of experience those pebbles that have color and significance enough to be worth calling to the attention of others. I have mentioned the man nearly as much as I shall mention his book because the one is quite the other, the second being but a verbal outcropping of the first.

The book, introduced by Vrest Orton with the most vivifying, adequate and suggestive historical survey of the Vermont medical profession with which I am acquainted, opens at the author's boyhood. At ten years of age he goes to work in a woolen mill, sticks his finger in a cog and—"We learned in one lesson that curiosity is an unprofitable trait of character." This simple recording of incident and homely philosophizing from the fact is found to be characteristic as the reader steps on through the book. At mid-eighty one is entitled to a little mild philosophy as well as reminiscence, and Doctor Nay, with admirable restraint, does not presume upon his privilege. The family scene shifts and we find him picking stone from a certain five-acre lot. Such training perhaps is not conducive to literary garrulity. Came a day for fish to bite. Said Dad: "You keep right on hoeing, and they won't bite you." It was this same Vermont Dad whose face was lighted with smiles at the election of Abraham Lincoln and down whose cheeks the tears rolled at the news of his assassination.

The boy breaks his leg, has it badly set, and decides to become a physician. He leaves the farm, a bashful lad, for the academies of the vicinity, and turns social. From the taught he makes the informal transition of those days to the teacher. "Only one of the forty that I taught now lives near me. She was one of my rogues in school, but when I visit her now her gray hair and unsteady step remind me of the inevitable passing of the years, and that she is several times a grandmother."

There follow his days of study in the home and pharmaceutical shop of "the old doctor," a character in himself, as so many of those who practiced under the oath of Hippocrates in the Vermont hills

were. Then his days in the university under some of the stalwart individualists who labored there, as much the product of their time as the gruff friend and tutor under whom he had acquired the rudiments of his training. Early days of practice—spring mud, winter pitch holes, the high winds of the Pleasant Valley road—the West Bolton flock, the English settlement and the Irish settlement, Yankees round about, all pass before the reviewing stand of time with a dash of salty memory for each.

The book does not pretend to much unity of form. In fact, it is not a pretentious book in any respect. The contents are seated between the covers in an informal, friendly sort of way, and keep to their husking in shirt sleeves, without any particular dressing up with literary artifice and guile. That certainly is as it should be in this kind of a book. A country doctor of the old school, grappling with life rawly, catch-as-catch-can, is not a man of the artificial mechanics of living, and the book that represents him could ill afford to be of that strain. If its style, so far as chapter structure, not word structure, is concerned, bags a little at the knees, no one in his right mind is going to cavil. Doctor Nay obviously set out to make a book, and he handled it as he would have handled a case, as the circumstances under which he worked demanded, not necessarily according to the accepted practices of the schools. So it is that middle deep in the book the treatment changes, the chronological continuity of the narrative is broken, and he gives us his years of active practice in a series of unrelated incidents that depict the humor, the irony, the tragedy, the pathos of its days and nights of service, not so much as breaks in its routine as a part of its routine. There is the Irishman who needs must have the imaginary pathological hair extracted from his throat, the pleasant rides by moonlight after an arduous day, loss of horses, practical jokes and jokers, animals to mend, squalid accommodations to make the best of, emergency operations, racial superstitions to overcome or turn to use, mistakes to regret and triumphs from which to take courage. Into the ferment of anecdote are dropped bits of advice and comment gleaned from the sum total of the experience. The last chapters, marking the close of the scene, are even more in the nature of a commentary, particularly the one on latter-day observations, with the last catching up some of the abandoned threads of the chronology.

It is all well written, as by one who has read as well as lived, ob-

served, thought, and at the end, as we lay the tale aside after an hour or two remuneratively spent, we appreciate with the author—

“So, surrounded by both joy and sorrow, the country doctor pursues his way, the center of hundreds of little human dramas in all of which he plays his part as best he can.”

LEON W. DEAN

LET ME SHOW YOU VERMONT. By CHARLES EDWARD CRANE.
347 pp. Index. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1937. \$3.00.

Reviewing a book written by a friend is a dangerous business—for the reviewer and the friend. Furthermore, the *Proceedings* is not interested in the type of book that flickers for its transient and popular moment and then vanishes. Because *Let Me Show You Vermont* has had and is having a merited popular success is not the reason why it finds a place among our chosen books; the reason lies in the fact that the book has its abiding nook in the literature of appreciation of the state—a literature that has its beginning in a far off day in 1792 when an interested writer wrote of our people as those “who enjoy a liberty as pure as the air they breathe, which is not excelled on the globe.” The old accent on “liberty” is familiar to the historian, and it is echoed again, though in a more modern, restrained way, in the book under discussion.

The historian, the scholar, the student, familiar with the tortuous paths one must follow in seeking for the facts beneath the surface of events, will be likely to shy away from a book that promises to show Vermont in three hundred and forty-seven pages; the title takes in too much territory. Moreover, the contents page reveals a panorama of topics—history, phonetics, Vermont weather, fishing and hunting, agriculture, education, art, literature, industry; and it is obvious that such a book hovers on the brink of disaster, no matter how popular its appeal may be, unless the author is skilful enough to emphasize the overtones of his theme rather than the factual basis.

The significance of the book rests, I believe, in the point I have mentioned—the balance between fact and inference. On the one hand, Mr. Crane has escaped the bondage of facts, many of which would most certainly be questioned in such a wide range of topics; and, on the other, the false glow of enthusiastic esthetic appreciation—a result that has its apotheosis in the “booster” literature—to misapply the word “literature”—with which we are all familiar.

Therefore, the historian and the student should be interested in this book, for though the treatment is not intensive nor detailed, Mr. Crane's gifted newspaper man's nose—and such a "nose" is rare, all newspaper men to the contrary—has carried him safely through the maze of factual material that must have confronted him. He has sought for the facts only as they tended to reveal the intangible elements that go to make a point of view. The attempt, as any experienced writer who has faced such a challenge will agree, is a difficult one, and Mr. Crane has acquitted himself well. In other words, the book merits serious consideration on the part of those who are seeking in Vermont or elsewhere to find the formula by which the philosophy of a state may be expressed.

At this point the danger to the reviewer and the friend emerges. I find a chapter on Vermont fishing, and I must state in the interests of truth that the only way in which the author can classify as a fisherman is in the stories he tells. He is a *worm* fisherman—that lowest of the tribe. He knows nothing of that mystic moment when the fly on its sensitive leader flits through the air and sinks like a bit of down softly on the quiet water—which explodes into color and beauty and action as the trout smashes at the feathered imitation of winged life above him. Yet he writes a chapter on Vermont fishing! As the last of a long line of Vermont tellers of fish stories, I am appalled at the brand he reveals in this chapter. Let me announce in no uncertain terms that I was present—in another boat—on that occasion, on that northern lake, when he trolled, as he claims, with his false teeth and caught a salmon. I admit that he caught the fish—while I caught none—but I recall the size of it—which he fails to mention—and I know now why he caught such a little fellow: it was just at the teething age.

One should be suspicious of a man who fishes with worms and trolls with his false teeth, but the book is written, as Dorothy Canfield Fisher suggests in her introduction, "entertainingly, amusingly, with a light personal touch and Vermontish humor." Mr. Crane was born in Illinois of Vermont parents and something of Illinois hangs around him still; that faint, elusive Illinois atmosphere, his newspaper training, his insight into the whimsical, his knack of impressionistic, unlabored writing are other factors in this successful book. I hope there is no "ironic comment" in the book although Mrs. Fisher says that there is; it seems to be that the comment which she calls "ironic" is merely sensible; even average intelligence tells

us Vermont is not all the enthusiast, the emotional claim that it is. It is this sensible point of view on Mr. Crane's part that adds to the appeal and value of the book. Its leaves will be turned long years from now and read with understanding eyes by those who are meditating on the quaint people who admired such a book, on the kind of man who wrote it, the lady who wrote its introduction and who was tired of Ethan Allen's story, and the odd individual who reviewed it in the *Proceedings* of March 1938.

A. W. PEACH



THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 18, 1938

President Spargo's refusal to "obey the great Unwritten Law" at the meeting of the Society resulted in such an entertaining and suggestive address that the editor decided to induce Mr. Spargo to part with his manuscript—in spite of the fact that the editor found his own name appearing in a fruitless envisioning of a future that could not be, so far as he is concerned. Editor.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN 2038 A.D.

By JOHN SPARGO

THIS meeting marks the one hundredth anniversary of this society. In the event that you had forgotten the fact, you will have been reminded of it by the minutes of our secretary to which you have just listened. It is the first centennial anniversary of this august body—and the only one any of us present will be privileged to attend.

Ancient and honored custom possessing all the force of law prescribes just what your president should do upon this occasion. There is laid upon him the imperative duty of delivering an address composed to a certain pattern and according to a cherished formula. In preparation for the composition of such an address, he who has to make it is required to withdraw from the pulsing life around him, as it were, and to spend long and exhausting hours in reverent contemplation of the Past, his mind closed to all thought of the Present and to every desire to glimpse the Future. So prepared and purified, he composes an address in keeping with the mental and spiritual state induced by this process. The address tries to recreate the past. It summons us to glorify and magnify its achievements. A very modest and circumspect reference to present obligations and undertakings is permissible—indeed, the formula provides for it. It is also permissible to make audible acknowledgement that the scheme of things pro-

vides for a future. Indeed, the perfectly appointed address calls for a deferential bow toward the East, which, as everybody knows, is the direction from which the future must emerge.

Well, I am going to invite your censure, and perhaps the mingled pity and censure of my successors in office, by refusing to obey the great Unwritten Law and to make on this occasion an address composed according to the ancient formula. I decided upon this course a long time ago, soon after the last annual meeting, in fact. In the first place, I hoped that it might be possible for our secretary, Mr. Howes, to present a paper based upon his long and close study of our records. Such a paper would be better than anything I could hope to do in the way of recounting the honorable record of past achievements. Mr. Howes, to my regret, has found it impossible to present such a paper here to-day, but last evening your Board of Directors decided that sometime during the year, by way of commemorating our centennial, we are to issue in book form a sketch of our history as a society prepared by a committee of which Mr. Howes is chairman, the other members being Mr. Kent and Mr. Clement.

My second reason for declining to conform to the customary usage was of another nature. It was purely personal. Not to beat about the bush, but to state the ugly fact as quickly and plainly as possible, your president is a congenital rebel, and it was as natural that he should rebel against a law so universally observed, as that birds should fly. I confess:

*If God had willed, He might have made me meeker;
But God, our God who orders all things well,
Said, "You shall be a rebel and a seeker."
And, God be praised!—I seek and I rebel!*

Yes, I rebel against the ever-extending compulsions of external origin by which my poor life is bound. It is not that I am opposed to compulsion, as such, for I who am proud to be a humble bond-servant of freedom proudly accept the self-imposed compulsions to be free which all truly free souls have accepted and borne. But these external compulsions are of the essence of tyranny. Why should I, who am deeply concerned with the life of this day, anxiously fighting its dangers and denouncing its infamies, and whose eyes carry as their only light the hope and faith of my heart that ahead is the Better Day—why, I ask, should anybody, or any custom or fact, condemn me to dwell henceforth in the past, to occupy myself with memories of past

performances instead of with the challenges of present duties and future opportunities?

It does not require a psychoanalyst to explain this mental state that I am unfolding to your gaze. I have arrived at the time when each day brings its reminders of the many years that the locusts have eaten. Editors and publishers ask me to write, and when they do I glow with pride at being remembered as a craftsman in letters, a pride you will understand. So I gladly and gratefully answer that I will write what I think about the tangled and snarled state of things, or of the hope that forever sings in my heart of a state of things to be when all shall be better than well. Then the editors and publishers make their magisterial answer with monotonous uniformity: "Nay, John, write not of what you think or hope, but of the men and the events you remember." They want me to write my autobiography or memoirs, but I shall never do it.

I shall not do it because it would condemn me to dwell in the past, to concentrate my thought and attention upon the past when I want every least grain of energy I can muster for to-day's strife and for the adventurous quest for tomorrow's hope. You see, I am in revolt not against a custom imposed upon presidents to meet centennial anniversaries in a certain way, but against the inexorable tyranny of the years. Of course, I am quite familiar with the counsel of the sages that one should not rebel, but accept the limitations and compulsions of the hour-glass and grow old gracefully. There is an admirable literature of instruction on how to grow old with beautiful grace. It can be done, of course. If it were not too invidious, I could point to impressive examples among our own membership. Of course, it can be done, but I do not want to grow old with grace. Instead, I am in revolt against the idea of growing old at all, and am resolved that no frailty or wasting of its physical envelope shall rob my spirit of its essential youth—its capacity to resent and challenge entrenched greed and wrong, to rebel against brutal dictatorships and tyrannies, and, above all, to dare follow the dream-star of a world rebuilt to a design of generous comradeship. I can look upon the past and draw from its stores, but I cannot live in the past. I must live in the present with the future as my beacon—

* * *

Having made my confession and given you my *credo*, I ask you to join me for a brief while to-day in contemplating this society of which

we are members, not in the light of the past, but in the light of the future. Look with me upon the crystal in which are reflected the shape of things to come. It is the Year of Our Lord 2038. The occasion is the two-hundredth anniversary of the Vermont Historical Society. The attendance is not large, but it is described as being composed of a Select Company of Prominent and Influential People. It is not necessary for me to interpret that phrase. Some verbal fashions are ageless! The president—that sturdy and typical Vermonter, Ethan Allen Petrovsky—is making his annual address, and it is interesting to observe that he conforms to the ancient custom which your present president has seen fit to discard. President Ethan Allen Petrovsky evidently believes that history and the review of historical achievements are the principal concern of well-regulated historical societies.

Through the magic of the crystal, I can look over President Ethan Allen Petrovsky's shoulder and read his manuscript. So I can give you a running summary of his address, the high-spots of it. You will be interested to know that he begins by lamenting the passing of Good Old Days and no less eloquently deploring the depravity of Nowadays. A very conventional president is Ethan Allen Petrovsky. He honors the example set by the Roman poet, Horace, who lamented "the Degenerate Offspring of Heroic Sires," you will remember, being much troubled by the Youth Movement of his day as some good folks are in this day.

You will be interested to know that President Petrovsky expressed great regret that so much of the accumulated collections of manuscript remained uncatalogued, much of it, indeed, being in the packages and boxes in which it was received, dating far beyond the memory of anybody living. He explained that the acquisitive powers of the Society have always been greater than its powers of assimilation. He expressed the view that it might be regarded as a sign of soundness that accumulation always far outruns assimilation and organization. Perhaps his tongue was in his cheek when he uttered that ancient piece of humbug! Most of his predecessors have so uttered it. But I wish that I could tell whether he knew that in 1938 one of his very humble predecessors was perplexed and bedeviled by that same problem. As long as we have to have human librarians, not robots, so long will the drudgery of cataloguing be shunned.

President Petrovsky went on to complain that the Vermont Historical Society was greatly handicapped for lack of room. The ten-

story Historical Building was hopelessly inadequate, he said. The men who in 1988 had caused the erection of a building so inadequately adapted to the necessary and inevitable expansion had missed a great opportunity. But, nevertheless, there was some consolation to be derived from comparing the present condition with that of the Society one hundred years ago, when, according to the records, the Society had only one large room—and even that space was sometimes begrudged it.

Proceeding with his address, President Ethan Allen Petrovsky lamented that so many writers and public speakers evidenced a lack of moral obligation, recklessly making historical statements that even a brief investigation would prove baseless and silly. He cited several examples by way of illustration. What most aroused his ire was the statement made by some college professor that Brigham Young gave Vermont its name and was the real hero of the capture of Ticonderoga. Bravo, President Petrovsky! I daresay that all your predecessors in office, from Henry Stevens onward, have known your righteous wrath.

Mention of Ticonderoga, President Petrovsky said, brought up the old question of what Ethan Allen really said when he demanded the surrender of the famous fortress. Did he really invoke the great name of Jehovah and the authority of the Continental Congress? He said that a Commission of Experts, after months of study, had reported its findings. The Commissioners unanimously agreed that Allen almost certainly gave his actual language some literary trimming before its publication, but that he certainly would have called on Jehovah and the Continental Congress in replying to the demand for his authority. But the Commissioners agreed that, being the sort of man he was, Allen probably did summon the Commander of the Fort in some such words as "Come out, you damned old rat!"—this being as close an approach to the actual words he used as is printable. This part of President Petrovsky's address must have caused many a chuckle in the world of shades among his predecessors.

In the crystal I observe that the recommendations made in President Petrovsky's address were listened to with much attention. Having first called attention to the fact that a group of learned scholars under the direction of the noted Vermont historian, Andrew Marcantonio, had made some remarkable discoveries in the Clements Archives Building, he turned to the matter of a proper commemoration of the man whose name that building bears. The group of schol-

ars under Dr. Marcantonio reported that a bewildering array of alphabetical arrangements discovered upon public papers of a century ago had been tentatively deciphered, in part at least. "The letters are cabalistic signs identifying governmental agencies during the period of the Great Change that came over Vermont and the other States when the old federal system of government was abandoned," President Petrovsky read from the report.

Continuing, President Petrovsky recommended that the Board of Control in Washington be asked to authorize a special commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the great Clement Archives Building, which was erected in 1990 and named in honor of one John Clement who instigated the movement for its erection some fifty years before. It would be a fitting tribute to the memory of Clement, said President Petrovsky, if a statue of him were to be executed by Vermont's great sculptor, Anton Ignatz Prokopovich, and erected in front of the building. Owing to the idiosyncrasy of Clement which kept him from having any sort of a portrait of himself made during his lifetime, the statue would have to be a work of imagination, to a very large extent. But there is a tradition that he bore a quite remarkable resemblance to the Italian statesman of the period, the ill-fated Mussolini.

President Petrovsky also called attention to the approaching one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birth of that strange and almost legendary figure, Arthur Wallace Peach, whose works are recognized Vermont classics. He was a strange figure, said President Petrovsky. Whether he was more important as a poet or as a historian will be the subject of dispute for a long time to come. But we are all agreed that he did a monumental job when he brought the leading scholars of his time into harmonious working relations with the Vermont Historical Society, raising the intellectual level of its work to the great pre-eminence it has since been our great task to maintain. He called for a tribute of silence by the members all standing by way of homage to Peach's memory. At the end of the tribute of silence there was an outburst of cheers.

* * *

The address of Ethan Allen Petrovsky is ended. In the crystal that reflects the shape of things to come I see that the last page of the manuscript has been summarized for you. We have been peering into futurity as good old Ethan Allen was wont to say, and must rely

upon the good nature of President Ethan Allen Petrovsky to grant us pardon for our eavesdropping in anticipation, so to speak.

These are dry surroundings and this is a dry occasion, as historical meetings proverbially are. Were it otherwise, were it not so dry in the most literal sense, I should ask you all, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink a bumper to the health and prosperity of Ethan Allen Petrovsky, President of the Vermont Historical Society in the All-Wise and All-Powerful Corporative State of America, in the year 2038; and to the progress and prosperity of the Vermont Historical Society through its third century. In the circumstances I can do no more than bid you drink the toast imaginatively, in spirit. And now, our adventurous journeying across the unawakened years being over, let us return to the present task of planning for the year upon which we have already entered.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Pursuant to printed notice the one hundredth annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held in its rooms in the State Office building at two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, January 18, 1938.

The meeting was called to order by President Spargo with the following members present: Harold L. Bailey, John Clement, Edward H. Deavitt, Leon S. Gay, F. Whitney Harrington, Phil S. Howes, Dorman B. E. Kent, Miss Agnes K. Lawson, Mrs. Lottie E. R. Mills, Rawson C. Myrick, Vrest Orton, Arthur W. Peach, Harold G. Rugg, Lillian A. Scott, John Spargo, Charles E. Tuttle.

Records of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Spargo made brief remarks relating to the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Society and announced that a historical sketch of the Society was to be prepared by Howes, Kent and Clement, to be published and distributed among the members.

Miss Lawson read her report as Librarian which showed a very substantial increase in books and other papers.

On motion of Mr. Rugg, voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Harrington submitted his report as Treasurer and on motion of Mr. Kent it was ordered accepted, adopted, and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Kent, voted that a committee of three be ap-

pointed by the President to nominate a list of officers for the coming year. The Committee appointed was Mr. Kent, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Tuttle.

On motion of Mr. Tuttle the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the following list of applicants for membership, and this being done they were declared elected in their respective classes.

Life Members

William S. Barstow, Elm Point, Great Neck, N. Y.; Sanborn Partridge, Proctor, Vermont; Charles E. Tuttle, Jr., South Main St., Rutland, Vt.; Mrs. Electra A. Webb, Shelburne, Vermont.

Active Members

Mrs. Wm. H. Beardsley, Springfield, Vt.
E. B. Barrows, 15 Oak St., Brattleboro, Vt.
Grace Frances Chapin (Mrs. Wm. H.), Chelsea, Vt.
Merle H. Davis, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Dana Morton Doten, 20 Liberty St., Montpelier, Vt.
Paul Dillingham, P. O. Box 4471, Coral Gables, Fla.
Ralph E. Edwards, Bellows Falls, Vt.
William Henry Eldridge, 262 Sixth Ave., East, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Fred A. Emery, 5315 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Marjorie Zoe Farr, Monkton, Vt.
Josephine Fisher, South Strafford, Vt. (winter address—Pembroke East, Bryn Mawr, Pa.).
William R. Folsom, South Hero, Vt.
Thomas Gibson, 82 Beverly St., Kingston, Ontario.
Lois G. Greer, Montpelier, Vt.
Anne DuBois Hodges, 51 Sherman Place, Ridgewood, N. J.
A. John Holden, Jr., Danville, Vt.
Luman B. Howe, Park Ave., Montpelier, Vt.
Mrs. Anna Clark Jones, Brookfield, Vt.
Edward H. Jones, Waitsfield, Vt.
John Harcourt McDill, Woodstock, Vt.
Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas F. O'Connor, Burlington, Vt.
Edwin W. Orvis, 205 W. 89th St., New York, N. Y.
George Wilson Parker, Forest Home Drive, Ithaca, N. Y.

Harriet S. Potter, Vergennes, Vt.
Dorothy Randolph, Montpelier, Vt.
Mrs. Herbert E. Raymond, 1 Prospect St., St. Albans, Vt.
Rochester Public Library, 115 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Foster C. Slayton, 35 Terrace St., Montpelier, Vt.
The University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.
Halley T. Waller, 805 Bloomfield Ave., Akron, Ohio.
Edward S. Warner, R. F. D. No. 3, Springfield, Vt.
Arthur Watt, 9 Bailey Ave., Montpelier, Vt.
Mrs. Virginia Woodward, 150 Main St., Montpelier, Vt.

Mr. Clement made a report for the Committee to revise the State Seal. He gave a very interesting account of the work of having the Seal revised, of securing its adoption by the Legislature and having it put in commission. It re-establishes the original design of the Seal as first adopted from the plans of Ira Allen during the Revolution. On motion of Mr. Smith the report was accepted and adopted, with a vote of thanks of the Society for the very excellent manner in which the work was carried out.

The Committee to nominate officers for the current year submitted the following list of names:

President: John Spargo, Old Bennington; Vice Presidents: Horace S. Brown, Springfield; Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier; Mortimer R. Proctor, Proctor; Curtis R. Smith, St. Albans.

Secretary: Phil S. Howes, Montpelier; Treasurer: F. Whitney Harrington, Montpelier; Directors: Harold G. Rugg, Hanover, N. H.; Benjamin Gates, Montpelier; John Clement, Rutland; Leon S. Gay, Cavendish. Directors Ex-Officio: John S. Spargo, Phil S. Howes, F. Whitney Harrington.

On motion of Mr. Smith the Secretary was directed to cast one vote for the list of names, and this being done they were declared elected officers for the year ensuing.

The Secretary read the following list of deaths reported since the last meeting:

Mary E. Barrett, Burlington, Vt.; Phillips Barry, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. William H. Beardsley, Springfield; Albert C. Bowman, Springfield; Fred Blanchard, Montpelier; George L. Blanchard, Montpelier; Perley R. Bugbee, Hanover, N. H.; Mary R. Cabot, Brattleboro; William S. Davenport, Rochester, N. Y.; Arthur W. DeGoosh, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Timothy P. Frost, Bradford;

Martin D. Hull, Chicago, Ill.; Clara C. Newton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles P. Smith, Burlington; Charles M. Smith, Rutland; George Stephens, White River Jct.; George H. Walbridge, New York, N. Y.; Horace L. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.

The Secretary reported the following resignations received since the last meeting:

Robert B. Buckham, Quincy, Mass.; Elizabeth W. Clement, Rutland, Vt.; Julia A. Holland, Rutland, Vt.; Elsie N. Howe, Toronto, Ont.; Frank D. Thompson, Barton, Vt.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned on motion of Mr. Kent.

A true record.

PHIL S. HOWES

Secretary

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The following report is arranged under alphabetical headings except for the first topic.

Library

Accessions	354
Titles	156
Volumes	188
Transfers from State Library	13
Colonial Dames' books	25
Pamphlets	67
Maps	5
Broadsides	64
Continuations	78
Account books	21
Pictures	54
Scrapbooks	1
Recatalogued	4
Manuscripts (groups)	232
Manuscript collections	1
(consists of about 5823 pieces and 88 diaries)	
Total catalogue cards filed	6227

* General

<i>Inquiries answered by letter</i>	1075
Publications and books mailed out	4000
Items checked (before buying books)	4000
The Unicameral monograph bound in cloth	100
Donors	72

Books and Publications Published

<i>Proceedings</i> issued four times	3220
(Mar. 750, June 914, Sept. 738, Dec. 818)	
<i>The Boorn Mystery</i> . . . by Justice Sherman R. Moulton of Burlington, Vt.	500
Dorman B. E. Kent's, of Montpelier, book, <i>Vermonters</i> , a supplement to his <i>One Thousand Men</i> , published by the Society in 1914	1000
<i>Vermont Imprints Before 1800</i> by Elizabeth F. Cooley of New York University Library	500

Equipment. An indirect lighting system and four steel filing cases were installed.

Ethan Allen Relics. The 200th anniversary of the birth of General Ethan Allen, January 10, 1937, has been observed during the year by a display of his personal belongings. The following articles, entrusted to the Society's care, are the more interesting because the autograph of the famed leader of the Green Mountain Boys is written on them. His gun has "Ethan" cut upon the brass lock plate, ("Allen" having been removed). This relic was left with Captain Abram Underhill, at Dorset, about the beginning of the American Revolutionary War in 1776. It remained with Allen's descendants until November 20, 1876, when it was presented to the Vermont Historical Society by R. M. Underhill of West Rutland, and N. H. Underhill of New London, Ohio. General Allen's metal snuff-box, used while a prisoner in England, has his signature on the cover. In 1904, Mr. Franklin A. Buchanan of Irasburg, Vt., loaned this to the Society.

Genealogical Acquisitions. The genealogies, added to the collection during the year, include the following family histories: Allerton, Ballard, Barlow, Barney, Bass-Jones, Benton, Blake, Bosworth,

Copeland, Cunnable-Connable-Conable, Davis, Garvin, Gibbs, Hardy-Hardie, Hayes, Howland, Huger, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Jones, Mason, Morris, Oliver, Porter-Merrick-Sherwin, Saltonstall, Sawyer, Sherman, Smith, Stevens, Taylor-Snow, Tefft, Trumbull, Tweed, Vermont 1790 Census, Whipple, Whittier, Wickham, Wilcoxson, Wood, Woodin, Wyer, and Youngman. The majority of these books were purchased for the library of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames by means of their annual appropriation.

General Items. Several copyright permissions relating to parts of the *The Unicameral Legislature of Vermont* and *The Boorn Mystery* have been granted. Some Vermont imprints, before 1820, have been removed from the open shelves to the locked cupboards.

Publications have been analyzed for Vermont references; also genealogical magazines have been analyzed for the New England families. The Vermont historical newspaper clipping file, which has been gradually enlarged over the years, is constantly proving its worth. The *Boston Sunday Globe* in its issue of August 22nd gave an excellent illustrated review of nearly half a page of *The Boorn Mystery* by Justice Moulton. A limited number of copies of Mr. Glover's *Abraham Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel of Vermont* have been presented to various Vermont libraries. The books have been cleaned and the ones with calfskin binding were oiled and their backs varnished. The National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, bought the Society's Leica camera and equipment. A checking of the Society's holdings in the Old National Life Building took place when part of its possessions, stored in the attic, were moved into the Vermont State Arsenal, on College Street.

For the first time, high schools throughout the country, during the school year of 1937-1938, have been debating the subject of unicameral legislatures. This event has greatly increased the sale of Professor Carroll's *The Unicameral Legislature of Vermont*.

Complimentary copies of Mr. Kent's *Vermonters* were sent to members of the Vermont Historical Society.

The manuscript collection of letters which survived the 1927 flood, of the Canfield family of Arlington, Vt., have been cleaned and arranged chronologically. These letters about family affairs, in particular, were written mainly by or to James Hawley Canfield, Professor of Political Economy in the State University of Kansas, and Secretary of the National Education Association. Professor Can-

field wrote many of the letters to his father, Reverend Eli Hawley Canfield, D.D., of Arlington, Vt., an Episcopal clergyman.

Museum Visitors. Tourists, students, and legislators made up the bulk of the museum's visitors.

While attending the 1937 session of the Vermont legislature, the lady members and the wives of the senators and representatives made a special tour of the museum. Later, many young men came who were delegates to the 24th Vermont Older Boys' Conference.

One of the teachers in the Montpelier public schools, who for several years has been teaching Vermont history as a specialized subject, made a game of the museum's treasures. Her pupils found these from individual mimeographed lists. This game increased the interest of the children, far more, in comparison with other visits, when they were free to look around or listened to a talk.

Research. Extensive use has been made of all the resources of the library. It renders greater service, more than in the last seven years, for both business and pleasure, but business has taken the lead. One of the gratifying features has been the use which a small, but select, group of historians and well-known authors have made of the library's source material. Their periods of study have ranged from a few hours to several months.

Assistance has been given the workers of the various Federal Aid Projects. A few individuals, in their leisure, have made regular visits to the library to study in the field of their various hobbies. Because of the excellence of its genealogical library of New England families, many hundreds of people have been helped to join the various patriotic societies by several local professional genealogists.

Vermont Internal Revenue Dies. The attention of the Vermont Historical Society has been called to the fact that the Vermont dies, now in the Society's possession, for the first Federal issue of embossed revenue stamped paper of the United States are the only ones known.

To increase the federal income, an Act, known as *The Stamp Act*, was passed by Congress and signed by the President, July 6, 1797, imposing a stamp tax on various documents, such as bills of exchange, licenses, commissions, and bonds. For the purpose of this Act the United States was so divided that Vermont was one of the districts. The Act effective, July 1, 1798, was repealed, February 28, 1801.

A press and a set of the steel dies, one die for each denomination, was sent to each of the then sixteen states. The head state officers were called "supervisors" who were under obligation to stamp all

documents, upon receipt of the proper tax, ranging in prices from six mills to ten dollars. The dies the Society still has, which are in an almost perfect state of preservation with the polished steel retaining its undimmed lustre, consist of one brass and sixteen finely executed ones of steel.

Summary. Progress has been made in the cataloguing of the books and manuscripts, carrying on the routine, and rendering greater service to the museum visitors, and the public interested in historical and genealogical research.

AGNES K. LAWSON

Librarian Curator

INTERESTING ACCESSIONS

Vermont Imprints

- 1797 *Elements of medicine* . . . Fairhaven, Vt., James Lyon.
- 1797 Emerson, John. . . . *Sermon at ordination of Rev. Jesse Edson* . . .
Brattleborough, Vt., Ben. Smead.
- 1797 Lathrop, Joseph. *A sermon* . . . ordination . . . Rev. Heman Ball
. . . Rutland, Vt., Josiah Fay.
- 1798 Wells, William. *A sermon preached at Brattleborough* . . . Brattle-
borough, Vt., Ben. Smead.
- 1799 Prentiss, Thomas. *A sermon at ordination of Rev. Thomas Mason.*
Brattleboro', Vt., B. Smead.
- 1803 Hobart, James. *A confession of faith & covenant.* Randolph, Vt.,
Sereno Wright.
- ? Wesley, John. *A sermon on constant communion.* Barnard, Vt., Jo-
seph Dix, no date.
- 1812 Grotius, Hugo. Extracts from a tract . . . Translated Barnard, Vt.,
J. Dix, re-printed.
- 1814 Lee, R. *Practical language interpreted into a dialogue.* Springfield,
Vt., R. Lee.
- 1829 Smith, Worthington. . . . *A sermon* . . . ordination . . . John
Scott. St. Albans, Vt., J. Spooner.
- 1833 *The improved New England primer.* Wells River, Vt., Ira White.
- 1839 *The constitution of the United States.* Wells River, Vt., Ira White.
- 1852 Bailey, Phinehas. *Phonography* . . . St. Albans, Vt., Messenger
Press.

General

- Banks, Charles Edward. *Topographical dictionary of 2885 English emi-
grants to New England, 1620-1650* . . . edited, indexed and published by

- Elijah Ellsworth Brownell. Philadelphia, Penna., E. E. B., 1937. 295 pages.
- Bailey, Phinehas. Memoirs of Rev. Phinehas Bailey, written by himself. 55, 3p. Transcription from shorthand notes now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Louisa M. (Bailey) Whitney, Royalton, Vt., July, 1902.
- Phonography; containing a complete system of short hand writing; . . .* 6th ed. St. Albans, Vt., The Messenger press, 1852. 34p. D.
- Sermon, "Give diligence to make your election sure." In shorthand. Unpaged.
- Specimens of Mr. Bailey's shorthand type. 5 pieces. In Baileyana collection.
- A pronouncing stenography, containing a complete system of short hand writing, governed by the analogy of sounds, and adapted to every language . . .* St. Albans, J. Spooner, 1831. 18p. Bound in Baileyana.
- Laurie and Whittle, publishers. *A new and correct map of the British colonies in N. A., comprehending eastern Canada with the province of Quebec, N. Brunswick, N. Scotia, and the government of Newfoundland: with the adjacent states of N. Eng., Vt., N. Y., Penna., and N. J.* London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.
- Morse. *A map of Vermont* engraved by I. Matlow. London 1794 Partridge, Sanborn. The establishing of Vermont, 1936. typewritten.
- Tyler, Royall. *The contrast*. New York, Dunlap Society, 1887.
- Wardner, Henry Steele. Vermont scrapbooks, 1913-1936. 5 volumes.

Manuscripts

- Benson, Vermont. 1812-189—. Unbound. Benson benevolent association, Benson book club, Congregational church, Republican citizens records, Schools.
- Bridport, Vt. 1839-1846. Post office record books of all newspapers and pamphlets received. 3 volumes.
- Fletcher, Norman A., of Bridport, 1839-1841. Account books. 4 volumes.
- Custer, George Armstrong, 1839-1876, 1865. A.l.s.
- Fairfield, Vt. 1805-1881. Congregational church records. 2 volumes.
- Hartland, Vt. 3 deeds on parchment, 1766-1771, made in New York State. About the 8200 acres of land in Hertford, Cumberland co., N. Y. (now Hartland, Vt.). New York originally granted Hertford to Oliver Willard & assoc., July 23, 1766. One deed, signed by Oliver Willard, is dated July 24, 1766.
- Irasburgh, Vt. 49p. Manuscript of material used in Hemenway's *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* but may contain some not included.
- Jackson, Samuel Cram, 1802-1878. Sermons, 1822-1849. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, 1821; Andover Theological Seminary, 1826; Ordained 1827; Pastor, Congregational church, Andover, Mass. 1827-1849.
- Johns, James of Huntington, Vt. 1834-186—. A.l.s. to him.
- Underhill, Vt. A.d.s., 1792-1848. Unbound.
- Vermont—internal revenue

A collection of about 200 manuscript pieces has been made available on the internal revenue in Vermont, dating from 1783-1848, but chiefly for the years 1814-1818. John Kellogg, of Henson, the deputy collector of the first collection district for Vermont, made most of these collections on the sale of bonnets, bootes, boots, bridles, caps, hats, iron, leather, nails, paper, and saddles liable to duty in the United States. One part of the material deals with letters written to, and between John Kellogg and the head collector of the first collection district, Isaac Burton, while the bulk deals with the account of sales, including statistics about the quantity produced, money earned, and names of purchasers.

Vermont—Militia. Records, 1811-1842. Unbound.

Vermont infantry. 2nd regiment. Company B. clothing book, Company B. descriptive book, 1861-1863.

Woodstock Railroad, Woodstock, Vt. Records, 1851-1883. An Act was passed on October 30, 1863 by the General Assembly incorporating the Woodstock Railroad Company. On October 1, 1875 trains were running regularly over the road. After the road was put into operation, the Company earned on an average, over and above its running expenses, more than five thousand dollars a year.

Guild, James of Tunbridge, Vt. Diary, 1812-1824. Unpaged. Printed in the September 1937 issue of the *Proceedings* of the Vermont Historical Society.

Parkhill, Nathan E. of Weybridge, Vt. Diaries, 1852-1901. 6 volumes. Typical diary of a farmer.

Spaulding, Reuben of Sharon, Vt. Reminiscences written July 1, 1844 at the age of 85. 11p.

Vermont—internal revenue. 1813-1817. Record books. 3 volumes.

Bailey, Phinehas. Baileyana, collections, biographical and bibliographical, concerning the late Phinehas Bailey of Vermont, to which is appended a facsimile reprint of his "pronouncing stenography," 1831. Published by the Willis-Byrom club . . . 1902-3. 32p. This is No. 50.

In. Ac. 2.

Johns, James of Huntington, Vt. 1869, Feb. 21 pen print Vermont autograph and remarker.

King, Royal D., 1824-1904. A.l.s. to him, 1842-1887. Unbound.

Kingsbury, John D. 1842-1852. Bound. A.l.s. to him.

Martin, Noah of Peacham, Vt. 1785-1873. Unbound. A.l.s. chiefly to him.

Morrill, Justin Smith, 1810-1898. 1865-1886. Unbound. A.l.s.

Pittsford, Vt. 1864-1882. Vermont iron company records. 4 volumes.

Plymouth, Vt. 1811-1876. Bound. School districts, no. 3 and 10 records.

Robinson, Jonathan, 1756-1819. To Royall Tyler, 1757-1826, Brattleboro, Vt. A.l.s. dating Nov. 23, 1811, Washington, D. C. 1p.

Roxbury, Vt. Brackett & Thorp 1836-1849. Account book.

Smith, William Farrar, 1824-1903. 1862. Unbound. A.l.s. about him.

Tunbridge, Vt. 1826-1870. Tunbridge charitable society records.

LIST OF DONORS

The following have made contributions to the collections of the Society during the year 1937:

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
- Honorable Warren R. Austin, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.
- Mrs. W. A. Averill, Northfield, Vermont.
- Miss Georgia H. Bailey, Johnson, Vermont.
- Miss Jane Bickford, Starksboro, Vermont.
- Rev. Charles E. Bishop, 921 Indiana Avenue, Anderson, Ind.
- Mr. W. E. Booker, Jamaica, Vt.
- Mr. Horace S. Brown, Springfield, Vt.
- Mr. Elijah Ellsworth Brownell, 1418 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
- Mr. Leon V. Bushey, Monkton Ridge, Vt.
- Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield, Woodstock, Vt.
- Mrs. Mary Bosworth Clarke, 4131 Randolph Ave., Oakland, Cal.
- Congregational Society of Fairfield, Mrs. H. H. Doane, Clerk, Fairfield, Vt.
- Connecticut Valley Historical Society, Springfield, Mass.
- Mrs. N. E. Cooley, Middlesex Center, Vt.
- Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
- Mr. James L. Davis, 79 William St., East Orange, N. J.
- Capt. Merle H. Davis, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- Deere and Co., Moline, Ill.
- Mrs. Clara Densmore, Jamaica, Vt.
- Mrs. Charles F. Eddy, Montpelier, Vt.
- Mr. W. L. Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Mr. William A. Ellis, Montpelier, Vt.
- Mr. Edward C. Emery, Grafton, Vt.
- Ethan Allen Bicentennial Commission, Montpelier, Vt.
- Federal Writers' Project, Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.
- Miss Alice A. Flagg, Jeffersonville, Vt.
- Mr. Elliott Flint, Oriole Ave., Providence, R. I.
- Mr. George Gibbs, Esq., 770 Park Ave., New York.
- Mrs. M. S. Hawley, Jeffersonville, Vt.
- Mr. M. L. Houser, Peoria, Ill.
- Mr. E. T. Houston, Montpelier, Vt.
- Mr. Phil S. Howes, Montpelier, Vt.
- Mr. Sidney A. Kimber, University Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- Mrs. Lucy M. King, Billerica, Mass.
- Mr. William D. Ligon, Jr., Third Naval District, Room No. 812, 641 Washington Street, New York City.
- Mrs. Elliott Little, 120 Brighton Ave., Spring Lake, N. J.
- Mr. Colin MacR. Makepeace, 1030 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.
- Mr. Howard L. Martin, 58 Hammond St., Cambridge, Mass.
- Mrs. Cora Montague, Montpelier, Vt.
- The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
- New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H.

Mrs. William M. Newton, Attleboro, Mass., R. F. D. No. 3.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 Mr. William H. P. Oliver, 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Honorable Frank C. Partridge, Proctor, Vt.
 Honorable Charles A. Plumley, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. W. L. Porter, 4741 Malden St., Chicago, Ill.
 Rhode Island Tercentenary Comm., State House, Providence, R. I.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Rixford, West Highgate, Vt.
 Mr. Harold G. Rugg, Hanover, N. H.
 Town of St. Johnsbury, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 Mr. Roland D. Sawyer, House of Representatives, State House, Boston, Mass.
 Miss Anna O. Smith, Pittsford, Vt., R. F. D.
 Dr. Henry O. Smith, Hudson, N. H.
 Mr. Percy G. Smith, Montpelier, Vt.
 Miss Martha E. Spafford, Rutland, Vt.
 John Spargo, Esquire, Old Bennington, Vt.
 Mr. Arthur L. Stearns, 3601 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
 Mr. Fletcher W. Taft, 4 Upland Road, Lexington, Mass.
 Mrs. G. B. Thompson, Hotel Savoy, Champlain, N. Y.
 Mr. Charles E. Tuttle, 11-13 Center St., Rutland, Vt.
 Vermont State Planning Board, Montpelier, Vt.
 Dr. F. C. Waite, 2109 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Henry Steele Wardner Estate, New York City.
 Mr. C. H. Whitney, 781 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Mr. E. J. Wiley, Middlebury, Vt.
 Rose B. Wilson, 57 William St., East Hartford, Conn.

Loans

Mr. George L. Blanchard, Montpelier, Vt.
 Mr. Burt Dugar, St. Johnsbury, Vt. & Miss Hannah Johnson, Montpelier, Vt.
 Mr. William A. Ellis, Montpelier, Vt.

GIFTS OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. 1 box Cushing and Abbott business correspondence, dating from about 1830 to 1880. These records, kept by the two merchants in several Vermont towns, contain hundreds of Vermont autographs.
 Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield, Woodstock, Vermont. Marquis de Lafayette collection of books, pamphlets, and scrapbooks, in particular, used in writing her booklet, *Lafayette in Vermont*, published in 1934.
 Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield, Woodstock, Vermont. Collection of papers of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Movement, dating from about 1908 to 1921.
 Mrs. Marion E. (Wilcox) Newton, Attleboro, Massachusetts. Several bound volumes about *The Old Barnard Circuit*, dealing specifically with the Vermont Methodist Conference, and other historical records of Barnard, from the collection of her late husband, William M. Newton, writer of a two-volume *History of Barnard, Vt.*, published by this Society in 1928.

Mr. E. J. Wiley, Middlebury, Vt." 1 box, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee papers of both a business and personal nature, dating about the time he was Governor of Vermont, 1886-1888.

GIFTS TO MUSEUM

Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin, of Washington, D. C., had a brass label attached to a historical Civil War cane her husband indirectly presented the Society in 1918.

LOANS TO MUSEUM

The State of Vermont has deposited its Great Seal, used from ¹⁸⁶²1826 to October 26, 1937, when it was damasked, with the Society. (75 years since)

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Officers and Members of the Vermont Historical Society:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit the following report of your Treasurer for the calendar year ending December 31, 1937.

To the Officers and Members of the
Vermont Historical Society
Montpelier, Vermont.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. F. Whitney Harrington, Treasurer, I have examined the books and records of the Vermont Historical Society of Montpelier, Vermont for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1937.

Herewith are submitted the following statements which comprise the results of my examination:

EXHIBIT "A"—Statement of Resources
As of December 31, 1937

EXHIBIT "B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
From January 1 to December 31, 1937

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have compared the attached Statement of Resources with the books and records of the Vermont Historical Society as of December 31, 1937, and the

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1937.

I have verified all items representing resources with the records pertaining thereto and

I hereby certify that in my opinion, the attached Statement of Resources reflects a true and fair exhibit of the financial condition of the Society as of December 31, 1937.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK A. MAYO

Public Accountant

Dated at Montpelier, Vt.

January 14, 1938.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

The net increase in resources for the year ended December 31, 1937 amounted to \$1,173.05.

Quotations on investments in stocks and bonds were obtained. The following current markets are set forth below:

Investments in stocks:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Shares</i>	<i>Bought At</i>	<i>Current Market</i>
Conn. Light and Power Co. Pfd	50	98½	113 (Bid)
New England Tel. and Tel.	50	94⅝	100
Chesapeake and Ohio	51	47½	35
American Tel. and Tel.	50	119⅝	149
Duquesne Light Co. Pfd	50	103	112-112¾
Mont. Sav. Bank & Tr. Co.	4262		

Investments in bonds:

New England Tel. and Tel. "B"	107¾	120¾
At., Top. and Santa Fe	101½	109
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan	99½	102½
Narragansett Electric Co.	102.83	103

EXHIBIT "A"

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MONTPELIER, VERMONT

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937

Cash in Bank	\$ 3,015.30	
Undeposited Cash	6.96	\$ 3,022.26

(Exhibit "B")

Investment Funds:

5862	.....	\$ 2,602.57	
53211	.....	2,612.32	
11171	.....	2,608.00	
23533	.....	5,075.25	
43692	.....	5,333.98	
16123	.....	5,257.63	
28090	.....	2,612.32	
13387	.....	2,612.32	
14755	.....	5,075.25	
17607	.....	2,618.78	
19305	.....	2,612.32	
10643	.....	5,333.88	
26100	.....	5,062.62	49,417.24

Trust Funds:

Dewey Monument Fund	.....	\$ 3,140.86	
No. 10753	.....	5,200.83	
Edmunds Interest Trust Fund	.....	1,494.53	
Edmunds Principal Trust Fund	.....	14,647.71	24,483.93

Investments:

Stocks—

Conn. Lt. & Power Pfd	50 shares	\$ 4,925.21	
New Eng. Tel. & Tel.	50 "	4,743.03	
Chesapeake & Ohio	51 "	2,385.22	
American Tel. & Tel.	50 "	5,998.32	
Duquesne Lt. Co. Pfd	50 "	5,150.00	
Mont. Sav. Bank & Tr. Co.	4262 "	4,262.00	27,463.78

Bonds—

New Eng. Tel. & Tel. "B"	.....	\$10,925.00	
At., Top. & Santa Fe	.....	5,093.93	
Consolidated Fed. Farm Loan	.....	9,950.00	
Narragansett Electric Co.	.....	10,305.36	36,274.29

Certificates of Participation:

995	.....	\$ 164.12	
1585	.....	123.51	
1895	.....	100.73	
2357	.....	250.97	639.33

TOTAL RESOURCES \$141,300.83

SURPLUS ACCOUNT \$141,300.83

EXHIBIT "B"

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MONTPELIER, VERMONT

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1937

Cash in Savings Account, January 1, 1937 \$23,137.27

Receipts:

Dues:

Current	\$ 600.00	
Others	182.00	\$ 782.00

Edmunds Fund	899.47		
Old Books	403.42		
Proceedings	64.76		
Interest Income	2,920.50		
Camera	210.00		
Refund	5.00		
Transfers	150.63		
Other Income—Outside Work	7.70		
Appropriation	3,500.00	8,161.48	8,943.48

Total Receipts			\$32,080.75
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Disbursements:

Mont. National Bank	\$ 101.58	
Historical Research	213.60	
Salaries	1,771.20	
Books	1,095.00	
Proceedings	2,455.74	
Printing	91.02	
Library	1,009.51	
Postage and Express	397.90	
Edmunds	1,038.57	
Interest Expense	2.80	
Auditing	21.50	
Bond	25.00	
Office Supplies	11.77	
Dues and Box Rental	40.00	
Certificates	8.25	
Vermont's	589.27	
Transfers	20,185.78	29,058.49

Cash in Savings Account and on Hand (Exhibit "A")	\$ 3,022.26
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Our invested funds at this time remain the same as they were last year. In my last report I stated that the investment committee had been called together several times and had taken no action towards investing our funds and that I would not call them together again until the market changed for the better or until we had a new committee.

Upon the death of Governor Smith and the resignation of Mr. Howland a new committee was necessary. Our President, Mr. Spargo, requested me to see Mr. Elbert Brigham relative to the possibility that he would consent to be Chairman of the Board of Investment. I did this and Mr. Brigham gave his consent to the proposition. I then asked Mr. Luman Howe and Mr. Henry Jackson to serve with Mr. Brigham and they consented. As a direct result you have the above committee as your present investment committee. Mr. Brigham has been advised as to our holdings, and I think your committee have decided to let the funds remain in savings accounts as heretofore until the market takes a turn for the better.

The last legislature appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for each of the fiscal years 1938 and 1939. The first amount available has been turned over to me by the state and we have operated under that money. \$2,500 will be turned over to me July 1, 1938.

The collection of members' dues has been made, and I am of the opinion that members are as prompt as can be expected from a membership as varied as ours is.

For several years past the work of the Treasurer has been increasing and as with all part-time jobs this job is no exception. That is, things come up that should be done at once but due to other pressing events have to be put off until such other time as they can be attended to. Because of this and because of the extra work required by the Treasurer I have introduced this year a new set of books and have had the account audited twice—that is, at the half year and at the end of the year. I have felt that this was a safe procedure to follow, and I think results have born out my contention.

I think you will find by a careful comparison of last year's report with this one that we have had a successful financial year.

F. WHITNEY HARRINGTON

Treasurer



LIST OF MEMBERS

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hon. Charles H. Darling	Burlington, Vt.
Prof. Charles D. Hazen	42 East 75th St., New York, N. Y.
Hon. William C. Winslow	525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Edward R. Houghton	Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.
George D. Lord	Hanover, N. H.

LIFE MEMBERS

Mr. William S. Barstow	Elm Point, Great Neck, New York.
Edwin A. Bayley	Rooms 910-912, Kimball Bldg., 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Laura Morse Bayley	Newbury, Vt.
Mrs. Lucia W. Bayley	Beverly, Mass.
Horace S. Brown	Springfield, Vt.
Jean C. Bull	Whitford, Pa.
George H. Catlin	232 Monroe Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Herbert C. Comings	Richford, Vt.
Mrs. Annie F. David	310 Gowen St., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter Frederick Dickinson	Jericho, Long Island, N. Y.
Allen W. Evarts	72 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha C. Fabyan	85 Summer Ave., Springfield, Mass.
Fanny B. Fletcher	Proctorsville, Vt.
Eugene N. Foss	34 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.
Maj. F. Whitney Harrington	Montpelier, Vt.
Charles Fred Heartman	Book Farm, Hattiesburg, Miss.
S. A. Howard	Rutland, Vt.
Phil S. Howes	Montpelier, Vt.
Fred A. Howland	Montpelier, Vt.
Phillip B. Jennings	48 Sevilla St., St. Augustine, Fla.
Matt B. Jones	30 The Ledges Road, Newton Centre, Mass.
A. Atwater Kent	Ardmore, Pa.
Dorman B. E. Kent	Montpelier, Vt.
Frank Lord	270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y., <i>Care of</i> Cross and Brown Co.
Hall Park McCullough	North Bennington, Vt.
Frank C. Partridge	Proctor, Vt.
Mr. Sanborn Partridge	Proctor, Vt.

Vermont Historical Society - Proceedings (New Series)

Volume	Number	Date
I	1	1930 (L)
	2	1930 (L)
	3	1930 (L)
	4	December 1930 (L)
	Index separate (L)	

II	1	1931 o.p
	2	June 1931 (L)
	3	September 1931 (L)
	4	December 1931 (L)
	Index	

III	1	1932 o.p
	2	o.p
	3	o.p
	4	o.p
	Index	

IV	1	1936 S
	2	S
	3	T
	4	S
	Index	

V	1	1937
	2	S
	3	S
	4	S
	Index	

VI	1	March 1938 (L)
	2	T
	3	September 1938 T
	4	December 1938 (L)
	Index to #3 French Occupation (L)	

Volume	Number	Date
VII	No. 1	1939 T
	2	o.p
	3	? o
	4	? s
	Index	

VIII	1	1940 S
	2	S
	3	S
	4	S
	Index	

IX	1	1941 S
	2	S
	3	
	4	
	Index	

X	1	1942 (L)
	2	(L)
	3	(L)
	4	(L)
	Ten Year Index (L)	

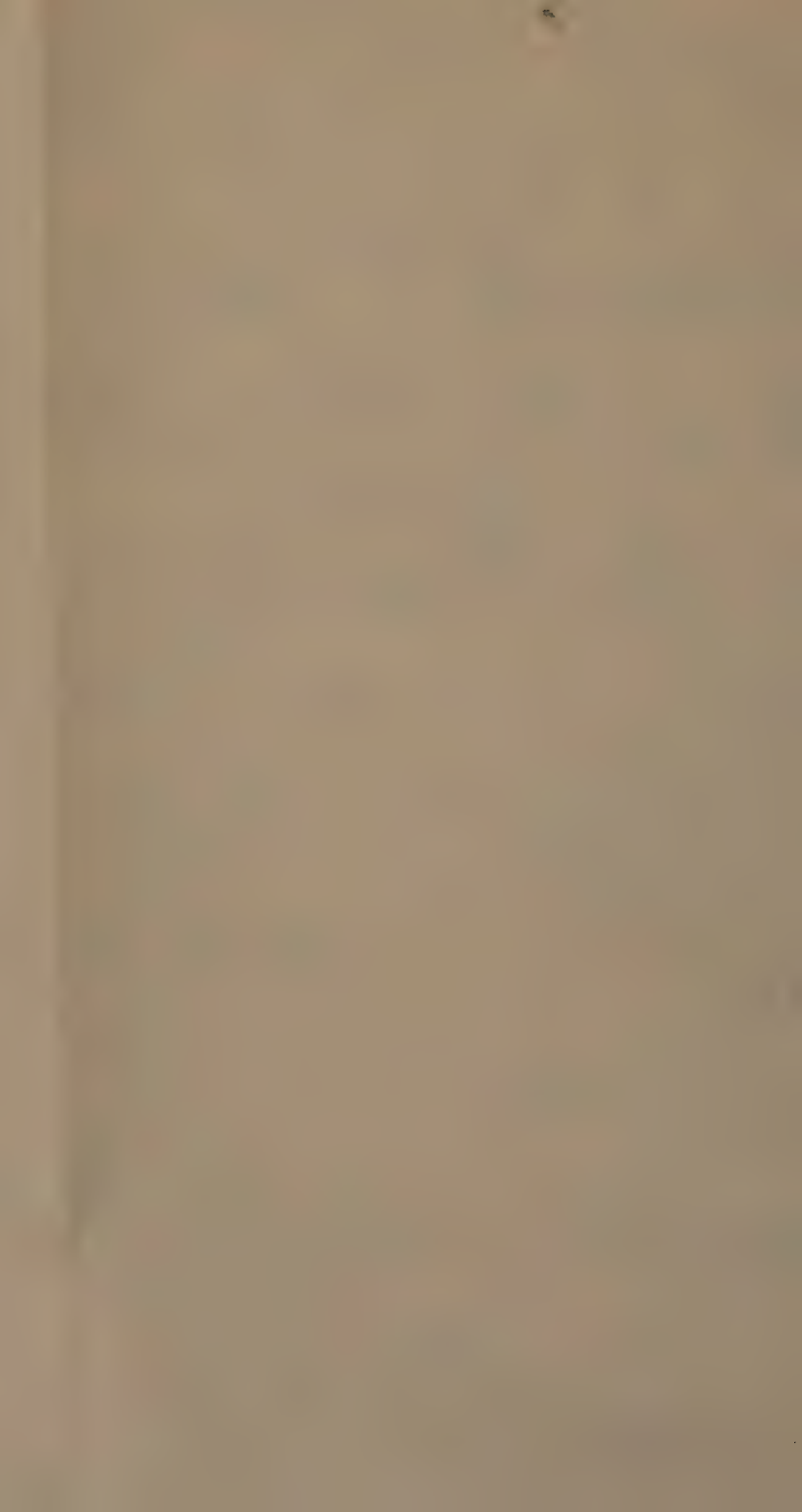
<u>XI</u>	1	1943 (L)
	2	(L)
	3 ₂	(L)
	4 ₂	
	Index	

XII	1	1944 (L)
	2	(L)
	3	(L)
	4	(L)

XIII Delayed

XIV Current 1946 L

(L) = In Library



Miss Alice Lucinda Priest	16 Brewster Terrace, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Emily Dutton Proctor	Proctor, Vt.
Mrs. Fredrika G. Proctor	10 Kalorama Circle, Washington, D. C.
Mortimer R. Proctor	Proctor, Vt.
Redfield Proctor	Proctor, Vt.
Robert Dutton Proctor	Proctor, Vt.
Harold G. Rugg	Hanover, N. H.
Miss Jean W. Simpson	East Craftsbury, Vt.
John Spargo	Old Bennington, Vt.
Mrs. Helen M. Strohecker	1709 Sherman Drive, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Emily P. Telfer	3020 Garber Road, Berkeley, Calif.
Charles E. Tuttle	Rutland, Vt.
Riford R. Tuttle	Rutland, Vt.
Miss Mary E. Waterman	Williamstown, Vt.
Mrs. J. Watson Webb	Westbury, Long Island or Shelburne, Vt.
Frank J. Wilder	28 Warren Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Col. William J. Wilgus	Ascutneyville, Vt.
Daniel Willard	B. and O. R. R. Offices, Baltimore, Md.
Alice F. Woodcock	R. F. D. 2, Vergennes, Vt.
Susan Kellogg Wright	Westminster, Vt.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Daniel L. Adams	209 Union St., Northfield, Minn.
Porter H. Adams	Northfield, Vt.
Joseph D. Allen	200 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. Ashton Allis	7 Hanover Square, New York, N. Y.
George P. Anderson	25 Cumberland St., Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Andrews	424 St. Ronan St., New Haven, Conn.
Dr. F. C. Angell	Randolph, Vt.
Dr. Francis J. Arnold	Burlington, Vt.
Flynn G. Austin	Middlebury, Vt.
Hon. Warren R. Austin	Burlington, Vt.
George C. Bailey	Montpelier, Vt.
Hon. Guy W. Bailey	Burlington, Vt.
Harold L. Bailey	Montpelier, Vt.
Leroy W. Baldwin	17 East 70th St., New York, N. Y.
Rev. Henry Lincoln Ballou	Chester, Vt.
Paul H. Ballou	Chester, Vt.
William John Ballou	Chester, Vt.
John Barrett	368 Main St., Burlington, Vt.
Otis W. Barrett	North Clarendon, Vt.
E. B. Barrows	15 Oak Street, Brattleboro, Vt.
Edward L. Bass	Bethel, Vt.
Mrs. Louise P. Batcheller	Wallingford, Vt.
Madison Clair Bates	537 Summit Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
Mary R. Bates	41 North Willard St., Burlington, Vt.
Allen P. Beach	Vergennes, Vt.

Mrs. William H. Beardsley	Springfield, Vt.
Helen Beckley	1900 W. Polk St., Chicago, Ill.
H. C. Belcher	Proctor, Vt.
Hilda Belcher	8 MacDougal Alley, New York, N. Y.
Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association	Bennington, Vt.
The Billings Library	University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
Joseph W. Blakely	Montpelier, Vt.
John F. Blamy	Windsor, Vt.
Miss Helen W. Blanchard	Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Herbert H. Blanchard	Springfield, Vt.
Almon I. Bolles	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Mrs. Margaret L. Boody	225 Davison Place, Englewood, N. J.
Guy H. Boyce	Proctor, Vt.
Thomas J. Boynton	19 Adams St., Arlington, Mass.
Richards M. Bradley	60 State St., Boston, Mass.
William F. Branch	Champlain, N. Y.
Mary S. Branlière	Bethel, Vt.
Lester P. Breckenridge	"The Brackens," Ferrisburg, Vt.
Elbert S. Brigham	Montpelier, Vt.
Mrs. Laura Carter Brown	Quechee, Vt.
Blanche B. Bryant	Springfield, Vt.
Frank Lewis Bugbee	Keene, N. H.
Perley R. Bugbee	Hanover, N. H.
Helen E. Burbank	Montpelier, Vt.
Hon. Dan D. Burditt	Pittsford, Vt.
Mrs. Marion P. Burnes	Montpelier, Vt.
George W. Burton	218 North 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.
Hon. John S. Butties	Brandon, Vt.
Charles I. Button	Middlebury, Vt.
Timothy E. Byrnes	236-17th Ave. N. E., St. Petersburg, Fla.
Oliver Cabana, Jr.	824 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hermione Canfield	Manchester, Vt.
Prof. D. B. Carroll	Burlington, Vt.
Newman K. Chaffee	Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. Grace F. Chapin	Chelsea, Vt.
Mrs. Margaret K. Chapin	1911 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
Thomas C. Cheney	Morrisville, Vt.
C. Frederick Childs	Lake Forest, Ill.
Dr. E. R. Clark	Castleton, Vt.
Col. O. D. Clark	Montpelier, Vt.
Henry W. Clement	Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. Henry W. Clement	Rutland, Vt.
John P. Clement	Rutland, Vt.
Dr. Gardner N. Cobb	36 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.
James C. Colgate	44 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Dr. Edwin A. Colton	Montpelier, Vt.
John M. Comstock	Chelsea, Vt.

Harrison J. Conant	Montpelier, Vt.
Guy C. Coolidge	93 Maple St., Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. Omeron H. Coolidge	Rutland, Vt.
Frank C. Corry	Montpelier, Vt.
Frank M. Corry	Montpelier, Vt.
William F. Corry	Montpelier, Vt.
Charles E. Crane	Montpelier, Vt.
Richard S. Currier	Barre, Vt.
John T. Cushing	536 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass.
Ralph S. Cushman	312 Trinity Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Gertrude Daniels	Grafton, Vt.
George H. Davis	Proctor, Vt.
Mrs. Marion F. Davis	Rabbitt Hill, Lower Waterford, Vt.
Merle H. Davis	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., or Franklin, Vt.
Dr. Stephen R. Davis	16 New Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.
George C. Day	4300 South St., Lincoln, Neb.
Leon W. Dean	Burlington, Vt.
Theron S. Dean	Burlington, Vt.
Edward H. Deavitt	Montpelier, Vt.
Bert R. Demeritt	Waterbury, Vt.
Davis R. Dewey	M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.
George Goodwin Dewey	1446 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Helen G. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt.
James F. Dewey	Quechee, Vt.
Maurice W. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt.
Paul Dillingham	So. Strafford, Vt.
Gilbert H. Doane	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Dana Morton Doten	20 Liberty St., Montpelier, Vt.
E. Lawrence Dudley	35 No. 4th St., Camden, N. J.
Guy Du Val	31 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
William H. Dyer	Montpelier, Vt.
Halsey C. Edgerton	Hanover, N. H.
R. E. Edwards	Bellows Falls, Vt.
William Henry Eldridge	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Miss Mary W. Ellis	Springfield, Vt.
William A. Ellis	Montpelier, Vt.
Zenas H. Ellis	Fair Haven, Vt.
Fred Azro Emery	5315 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
William M. Evarts	15 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
Zephine H. Fahnestock	Dorset, Vt.
Charles H. Farnsworth	Thetford, Vt.
Miss Shirley Farr	Brandon, Vt.
John Farrar	16 East 96th St., New York, N. Y.
Frederick H. Farrington	Brandon, Vt.
Walter S. Fenton	Rutland, Vt.
Bertha I. Field	North Springfield, Vt.
Charles K. Field	609 RKO Building, New York, N. Y.

Edward D. Field	Montpelier, Vt.
Fred T. Field	36 Fairmont Ave., Newton, Mass.
John H. Field	Saturn Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Field	R. F. D. 2, Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher	Arlington, Vt.
Miss Josephine Fisher	
(S. Strafford, Vt.—Summer.)	Pembroke East, Bryn Mawr, Penn.
Mrs. Helen Hartness Flanders	Springfield, Vt.
Ralph E. Flanders	Springfield, Vt.
Wm. R. Folsom	South Hero, Vt.
Abram W. Foote	Middlebury, Vt.
Joseph W. Fowler	Manchester Depot, Vt.
Edward S. French	Springfield, Vt.
Harold F. French	Burlington, Vt.
J. H. Frenier	Rutland, Vt.
Robert Frost	South Shaftsbury, Vt.
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Seth N. Gage	Ascutneyville, Vt.
John E. Gale	Guilford, Vt.
John R. Gardner	66 S. Randolph Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Sally Field Gardner	74 Lincoln Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Marion Gary	Rutland, Vt.
Benjamin Gates	Montpelier, Vt.
Walter B. Gates	Burlington, Vt.
Leon S. Gay	Cavendish, Vt.
Anna L. Gibson	695 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Dr. Thomas Gibson	82 Beverly St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
Mary E. Giddings	Hubbardton, Vt.
James M. Gifford	1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Waldo F. Glover	12 Reservoir St., Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. George F. Graves	Windy Hill, Bennington, Vt.
Mrs. Fanny H. Gray	Wells, Vt.
Mrs. Lois G. Greer	Montpelier, Vt.
Mrs. C. W. Hodges	
(Randolph, Vt.—Summer.)	51 Sherman Place, Ridgewood, N. J.
Walter R. Hard	Manchester, Vt.
A. S. Harriman	Grand Lodge Vt. Masons, Burlington, Vt.
Clarence H. Haskins	Montpelier, Vt.
William D. Hassett	National Press Club, Washington, D. C.
Anthony Haswell	Box 980, Dayton, Ohio.
Marvin Hatch	Hartland, Vt.
Mrs. Samuel Hay	337 52d St., Newport News, Va.
Gertrude S. Hayes	119 Victoria Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
William D. Hayes	Box 864, Bangor, Maine.
Tracy E. Hazen	Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Alfred H. Heininger	Burlington, Vt.
Mary E. Hewitt	Auburn, Mass.

Edwin L. Hildreth	Brattleboro, Vt.
James S. Hill	Bellows Falls, Vt.
William H. Hill	Fort Edward, N. Y.
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POSTSCRIPT

VERMONTERS will welcome, I am sure, the book by Professor Wilbur H. Siebert on Vermont's anti-slavery record and reactions. Most of us are familiar with the legends and old stories about the Underground Railroad, but factual detail concerning the "railroad" has been conspicuous by its absence. I know that there exists in the state some treasured correspondence dating from the old "railroad" days, and I hope that owners of such letters will give us an opportunity to see them. I should like to print the most interesting and significant letters in the *Proceedings*. As Professor Siebert's map shows, one branch of the "railroad" seems to end at Lunenburg. It is reasonable to assume that it went on actually farther toward the Canadian border or into New Hampshire. It is barely possible that this paragraph may fall under the eye of someone who can give us a "lead" into the mystery beyond Lunenburg. Also, as Professor Siebert suggests, we do not know accurately how many slaves escaped into Canada; and in that problem is a neat question for research. Professor Siebert is Dean of the College of Arts and Science in the Ohio State University, and he won his spurs long ago in the field of historical research. In addition to the book discussed in this issue, he is author of *The Underground Railroad in Massachusetts*. This book and the one reviewed may be ordered through the author at this address—305 University Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The Massachusetts book is priced at \$2.50, the Vermont book at \$2.75.

* * *

President Spargo's whimsical version of a far off meeting of the members of the Vermont Historical Society has more truth in it than the usual whimsical effort. I cannot speak for my friend and colleague, John Clement, but I hope no one by the name of Petrovsky will find any occasion to praise or denounce me—not that I object to the name, I merely dislike the connotation of it in my day. My hope as an American, although I waver as a philologist, is that the name of the President of the V.H.S. in that distant day will be a fluent combination of the appalling varieties of names that go to make the great

melting pot of America to-day. Perhaps, as a people of many breeds and bloods, we will in time learn to follow as one "the dream-star of a world rebuiled to a design of generous comradeship." I commend this address—excluding one personal reference—to the readers of the *Proceedings* who may be inclined to dodge historical addresses. Some of its sentences have that quality of finality that makes the classic utterance.

* * *

Professor Leon W. Dean who reviews Doctor Nay's rich little book of memories and observations is a member of the Department of English of the University of Vermont. Mr. Charles E. Tuttle, Jr., is a graduate of Exeter and Harvard with a special interest in the fields of American History and Literature. Mr. John Alden who contributes an interesting note on the financing of one of Ethan Allen's expeditions is a member of the reference staff of the Springfield City Library of Springfield, Massachusetts. He is the editor of a group of letters by Henry Adams to be published in the *New England Quarterly*.

* * *

Walter John Coates of North Montpelier, Vermont, who has for twelve years edited an unusual little magazine of verse, *Driftwind*, is printing a definitive bibliography of Vermont poets. The book will probably run about 400 pages. In answer to my query he writes, "It will list all publications of verse from the earliest times to now; with biographies wherever these are obtainable." Sample pages that I have seen promise a thorough, detailed treatment of each poet; and the sum total of Mr. Coates' material may astound the unbelievers who for so many years have taken the position that Vermonters were created out of their songless granite hills—forgetting that out of the granite blooms in the change of seasons that loveliest of mountain flowers—the mountain laurel. Mr. Coates' bibliography may prove that even if Vermont has given the world no great voices, there has been an undertone of song for over a century among the mountains and the valleys.

* * *

In answer to a number of queries about qualifications for membership in the Vermont Historical Society, it is a pleasure to say that it is not a closed order; all one needs is two dollars, the price of mem-

bership, which brings also the four issues of the *Proceedings*, the right to disagree with the editor, and special prices on all book publications; something of interest in the fascinating story of the effort of men to fashion even a small world to better things; and possibly a faith that the quiet search for truth and understanding must go on no matter how dictators dictate or how the loud and sullen guns threaten along the verges of the world. To come down from rhetoric to plain cents—just send two dollars to the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vermont, and we will do the rest.

A. W. P.



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